

إضاءات على :

• الملتقى الدولي السنوي الرابع عشر للأسمدة

• الندوة العلمية حول سوسة النخيل الحمراء 25 - 26 آذار/ مارس 2008، الرياض - المملكة العربية السعودية

> - افتتاحية العدد: نائب الرئيس للأسمدة - شركة سادك

• المؤتمر الفنى الدولي للأسمدة الواحد والعشرون 10 - 12 تشرين ثاني/ نوفمبر 2008، هيلتون جدة - المملكة العربية السعودية



services, the **Casale Group** makes the difference in the field of ammonia, urea, methanol and speciality chemicals through the innovative touch of its companies.

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UreaCasale

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نظة باستة طها طريق التكامل العربي

المهندس/ فهد بن سعد الشعيبي نائب الرئيس للأسمدة الشركة السعودية للصناعات الاساسية (سابك) الملكة العربية السعودية

الدخلة تلك الشجرة المباركة التي كرمها الله سبحانه وتعالى. في العديد من الإبات الشات بمحكم نتوبله ، حيث الل جل مناله : (وجعلنا فيها جامع المباركة والمباركة المباركة والمباركة والمباركة والمباركة والمباركة المباركة والمباركة المباركة والمباركة المباركة والمباركة المباركة ال

هذه الشجرة آلمباركة تتعرض لمخاطر كبيرة على يد تلك آلاقة المسعاة (موسعة النخيل الحضران)، يليس على المستوى العربي فحسب، بل إنشاع لمي الصعيد العالمي، ففي إسبانيا حلى سبيل المثال - ينفق حوالي عشرة ملايين بورو سنويا لكافئة هذه السرسة رضم محدودية اعداد النخيل المصابة، ما من لمي المساحة العربية المسعودية فقد ادت السوسة إلى اغتيال تحود (25) المن تخلة في عام 2000 و وحده، فيما يخال ا

أكثر من (1300) نخلة مشوياً بدولة البحرين ، وتنباين الأرقام مسعوداً وهبوطاً في باقي الأقطار العربية ، الأمر الذي يستارم تضافر الجهود لوقف المحلط الزاحف ، وتقديل التعاون العربي لرعاية هذا المحصول الإستراتيجي والحد من امراضه ، والوصول إلى العلاج الفعال للقضاء على سوسة

وسيناً فعلت الشركة السعودية للصناعات الأساسية (سابك)، حين بادرت باستضافة ورفحة العمل ، التي عقدت تحت عنوان (غاطر سوصة للخيل الحسراء) في مركزها الرئيس بالعاصمة السعودية (الرياض) بو مرى 25 و 26 مارس الماضي ، بالتنسيق مع الانحامات العربي للاسمنة ،

رَقد تناولت هذه الورَّمة العديد من أوراق العمل النرية و الطروحات العملية التي تضيء الطريق أمام ازدهار زراعة النخيل والقضاء على آفاته ، لاسيما (السوسة الحمراء) التي تشكل أشد الاخطار المهددة له .

إن العناية بالنخيل واجب ديني قبل أن تكون واجباً حياتياً ، وتأتي مبادرة (سابك) خطوة رائدة من هذه الشركة الرائدة ، تؤكد بها حسها القوس والتماحا الدربي ، وحرصها على الاضطلاع بمسئو الياتها الاجتماعية إذا بمتعمها المحلي والإقليسي ، ومختلف المجتمعات الاخرى العالمية التي رجمة الميها متنجاتها وخدماتها .

وليس ذلك بغريب على الشركة العربية ، التي سابقت زمانها واجتازت حدود مكانها ، لتصبح في حقية قياسية من أكبر عشر شركات بتروكيماوية عالمية ، وأكبر شركة صناعية غير بترولية في منطقة الشرق الاوسط .

مساعد المرابق (ورود التكامل الاقتصادي العربي الشمولي من خلال حقية متنجاتها الواصفة الراسانة متنجاتها الواصفة التي المنافق المرابق الشمل التيزو كيما ويات والاصداء والصاحبة والصاحبة والتنافية الرامية والمساعدة الوراء المواقعة المرابعة المواقعة المرابعة المواقعة المرابعة الم

الوكتور/ نزار فلوم سوريا الوهندس/ مبه الرعون جوامري

الممندس/ محمد عادل الموزي

امعنوس أخليفة السويوي

السيد/ مدود نديب بنشقروزز

\لبحرين الهمندس/ مدود عبد الله العاني ١/٦ /١٪

السيه/ فعه بن سعه الشعيب، الملكة العربية السعو دية

المهندس/ محمد سليم بدر خان $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$

الوهندس/ معود راشد الراشد الأمار ات

الكويت الكويت السو/ سعية مكم

المعنوس/ فليفة يعود المعنوس/ فليفة يعود

ر ئيس التحرير الوكتور/ شفيق الإشقر الأمين العام

الومنوس/ مدود فتدي السيد الأمد: العام المساعد

> مدیر التحریر ا مشیرة معرم هیئة التحریر و معمومه ملی

الامراض : العنام سراح المرافرة . الانتاظ فينا في المرافرة .

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الملتقدي المملح السنمي الرابع مش للسووة 4 m. uningil wetinil pi paglig



العِتمام السادس للمدراء التجاريون/ الشدن



المقابلة عباء مخاط سوسة النفيار الموراء

المالة المثلم الله

ورشة مول حول التفكير الإستراتيجي التغليم ومراقبة التنفيذ الموتور الفندي للإتعاد الدولي للأسودق

مراشكال أنهال

اليتر وكيماويات تدؤؤر ا (20 مليون دوار ارباها قىلسىقىمافىق بىر28



المعير العام لمنظوة الإفذية والزراعة ، استغالا عانوات الصادرات النفطية لدعم الاستثهارات العامة فى قطاع الزراعة الطلب على الإسموة قو يفوق الإمواوات العالميةبعلوار الفترة 2012/2011 مسب تقرير عوده لونظوة الأفؤية والزراءة .. 30m. ...



21 p.....

السودة العربية

توجه المواسلات الي:

الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة ص. ب. 8109 مدينة نصر القاهرة 11371 جمهورية مصرالعربية ھاتف: 20 2 24 17 23 47 +20 2 24172350 : «كاكس» +20224173721 Email: info@afa.com.eg www.afa.com.eg





المنتجات الرئيسية

- → الفوسفاط،
- ← الحامض الفوسفوري،
- → الحامض الفوسفوري المصفى،
- ← الأسمدة (DAP, TSP, MAP, NPK, ...) خ



لمنصة الرئيسية من اليمين: المهندس عادل الموزي والمهندس خليفة السويدي والدكتور الجويلي والدكتور الأشقر

الملقى المراي السنوي الرابع مثر الساعي الرماعي

فندق ماريوت القاهرة : 05-07 $\,$ شيباط/ فيراير 2008

شهدت القاهرة أيام 5 ،6 ،7 شباط/فيراير 2008 الملتقى الدولي السنوي الرابع عشر للأسمدة الذي نظمه الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة تر مراوي

" مسيرة الأسمدة إلى أن إلى الطاقة أم الغذاء البهما في المرتبة الأولى "
يأتي انعقاد الملتقى هذا العام ليواكب المتغيرات غير المسبوقة التى
شهدها عام 2007 مها تناسلي الطلب العللي على الأسمدة المددنة
حيث سجل استهلاك الأسمدة لعام 2007 زيادة غير متوقعة بلغت
حيث سجل استهلاك الأسمدة لعام 2007 والدة والمواقعة المنتب
لإنتاج الوقود الحيوي اعتمادا على فائض المواد الغذائية الإساسية
كالقمح، والملدق، وما واكبه من زيادة معدل استهلاك الحيوب
لإنتاع الحاد في أسعار الحيوب والمؤاد الغذائية والنقص الملحوق العالم في المهار المحبوب والمؤاد الغذائية والنقص المحبوط
المناز الحياد في أسعار الحيوب والمؤاد الغذائية والنقص المحبوط
الهذي العالم إلى جانب التحولات الائتصادية وعاصدة في الهيد

والصين واثرها على حركة التجارة العالمية.
وقد ركم الملتقى أعماله على تحليل موضوعي ومباشر للأمن الغذائي
وقد ركم الملتقى أعماله على تحليل موضوعي ومباشر للأمن الغذائي
العالمي والنوجهات المتصاعدة لانتاج الوقود الحيوي. ففي مجال
854 مليون انسان على الرغم من وفرة وفائض في الغذاء اصبح
من الضوووي محاربته من خلال السياسات الحكيمه للبلدان الاكثر
من المفتروني أن تجمل من الأمن الغذائي إحدى أولوياتها في التنمية
من المفترض أن تجمل من الأمن الغذائي إحدى أولوياتها في التنمية

كما أن أهمية تطوير القطاع الزراعي العربي على الصعيد الافليمي بات يشكل ضرورة لكون حاضر ومستقبل الأمن الغذائي العربي يرتبطان بواقع ومستقبل الزراعه وفق مفهوم زراعي تكاملي عربي باعتبار الإفليم وحدة اقتصاديه متكاملة.

ني بحال الوقود الحيري ومع بروز وتصاعد الاهتمام العالمي يتاتاج الوقود الحيري (BioFuels) كمصدر طاقه وإعد يتكامل مع ما هو متاح من مصادر طاقة حالية التي يؤمل لها أن للعب دورا متز إلغا في مزيج الطاقة العالمي خلال الفترة القادمة التي من المنوقع أن تلي 20% من حجم الطلب العالمي على الطاقه بحلول عام2003 ، وأيضا لقدرة الرقود الحيوي على تقليل الإنبائات الحاصة بعاز ثاني اكسيد الكربون بنسب قصل الم 20%. تنيجة لذلك سيرتفع معدل استهبالا الأسمدة إلى الم يقارب 40 مباشرة للتوجه العالمي لاتناج للزيد والمزيد من المحاصيل الزراعيه اللازمه للغذاء والمائخة في صناعة الوقود الحيوي، وهذا سيقود بشكل طبيعي الى بروز طاقات اتناجيه إضافية لمؤاجهة الطالب المتنامي مسنويا ويحفز الدول التي تتوفر لها الخامات على الدفية بهذا الإثباء،

لذا فقد تناولت أجندة الملتقى التي فست 18 روقة عمل مقدمة من نخبة عثنارة من الحرارة الدوليين، خليل موضوعي ومباشر للامن الغذائي العالمي والتوجهات المتصاعدة لانتاج الوقود الحموي والمرض والطلب على الأسمدة بأشكالها وأنواعها حيث ناقشت المحاور التالية:

السياسات العالمية للاسمدة

ميزان العرض و الطلب للاسمدة والمواد الأولية مع التركيز على الأسواق الهامة: الهند -- الصين – أمريكا – أوروبا.

النقل والشحن البحري: الرؤية المستقبلية

كما اختتم بر نامج هذا العام بجلسة نقاشية إضافية حول الشحن البحري الافساح المجال بشكل أوسع للتواصل بين الحضور وخيراء النقل والشحن البحري نظرا الاهمية الموضوع وأثره المباشر في أسعار الاسمدة

حضر حفل افتتاح الملتقى معالي الدكتور أحمد جويلي أمين عام محلس الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية، معالي المهندس لاخلية الأكباوية، معالي المهندس محمد عادل المركة قطر للاسماد الكباوية، معالي المهندس محمد عادل الروي ممثل صناعة الاسمدة المصرية في مجلس إدارة الاتحاد وليس الشركة القابضة الاتحاد والسادة أعضاء معالي الدكتور / مفيق الاشقر أمين عام الدكات العاملة أعضاء الاتحاد بالإضافة إلى عملي المنظمات الشركات العاملة أعضاء الاتحاد بالإضافة إلى عملي المنظمات وموادها الحادية والمدولية ذات العلاقة بصناعة وتجارة الاسمدة وموادها الحادية

يلاً تحدد الحضور في هذا الملتفى نحو 605 مشارك من حوالي 50 دولة مما يعكس جهود الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة في جعل 60 دولة مما الماتية أكثر شمولية وأصبح واحدا من أهم النظاهرات الاقتصادية المنخصصة على مستوى العالم تحرص الهيئات والشركات والمؤسسات والمنظمات العربية والدولية العاملة في والشركات والمؤسسات والمنظمات العربية والدولية العاملة في مساعة وتجارة من الجلمعات ومراكز البحوث الاقليمية والدولية.







السادة اعضاء مجلس ادارة الاتحاد ورؤ ساء الشركات والوفود المشاركة اثناء حفل الافتتاح



المكتور جويلى.

. أ<u>زُّر منطقة التوارة المرة العربية الكبر</u>ى ترثيل أك<u>ر</u> ا<u>نجاز اقتصاري مثقه العرب</u> في العمر المديث

افتتح معالى الدكتور أحمد جويلي أمين عام بحلس الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية الملتقي الدولي الرابع عشر للأسمدة بكلمة أكد فيها على اعتزازه بهذا الجمع الكريم وهذه النخبة المتميزة من رجال الصناعة والمعنيين بصناعة الأسمدة وخاماتها في الدول العربية ومن مختلف انحاء العالم في هذا الملتقى السنوي الذي ينظمه واحد من أهم الاتحادات العربية العاملة في نطاق مجلس الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية الذي يفخر بنشاطاته ويعتز بانجازاته ويدعم مسيرته خاصة أن انعقاد هذا الملتقي الهام يأتي مع مطلع عام 2008، الذي تلوح معه مؤشرات ايجابية تدعو إلى التفاؤل بأن يكون هذا العام هو عام الاقتصاد العربي، نأمل أن تتحقق خلاله انجاز ات حقيقية نحو التكامل الاقتصادي العربي،وان يحمل الخير لبلادنا العربية. مشيراً إلى أن العام الجديد يحمل عدداً من المؤشرات التي تدعو للتفاؤل أولها ان الخطاب السياسي العربي يعكس موقفاً عربياً أكثر ايجابية فيما يتعلق بالملف الاقتصادي وارساء المصالح الاقتصادية المشتركة حيث يؤكد كافة القادة العرب في كل مناسبة على الدعوة للإسراع في إقامة السوق العربية المشتركة والتكتل الاقتصادي العربي باعتبار ذلك الوسيلة الوحيدة لتحقيق التنمية الشاملة لكافة البلاد العربية، ولمواجهة المشكلات والتحديات الداخلية والخارجية التي تعانى منها اقتصاديات البلاد العربية وفي مقدمتها مشكلة الفقر "والبطالة والأمن الغذائي وتراجع معدلات التنمية وانخفاض مستوى دخل الفرد.أشار معالي أمين عام مجلس الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية إلى أنَّ من المؤشرات الأيجابية اجراءات الاصلاح الاقتصادي التي تمت في معظم الدول العربية والاتجاه نحو سياسة السوق الحر والانفتاح علي الإقتصاد العالمي بالإضافة إلى اتباع سياسات واتخاذ اجراءات من شأنها تشجيع الاستثمار المحلي والعربي والدولي مما يجعل المناخ العربي أكثر جذبا للاستثمار بعد فترة طويلة كانت فيها المنطقة العربية منطقة طاردة للاستثمار. مضيفا أن المؤشر الايجابي الهام، والداعى الى التفاؤل والبناء عليه هو الانتهاء من مراحل التحرير

الكامل للتبادل السلعي بين البلاد العربية من خلال البدء بتطبيق منطقة التجارة الحرة الكرى التي تضم حتى الآن سم مترة دولة عربية وافقت علي إزالة كافة القيود الجمركة وغير الجمر كية على التبادل التجارى فيما بينها بدام من مطلع هذا العام.

وأوضح معاليه أن منطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى للمراح المالية التحاول التجارة العربية الكبرى للمراح الخليب، للمراح الواقعة المراحية في العصر الخليب، وتصلح الاقتصادية المراجية، وتطلح بكل الثقة ألى الثانة الم التراج معيم الدول العربية ماحكام هذه اتقاقة لليم تمقيق طدة في التجارة العربية البينية من خلال سوق التجارة العربية البينية من خلال سوق أن المناح المالية المالية وأصاف عالية كاتالة لتحرير لأبد بها بها المناح المناحة المن

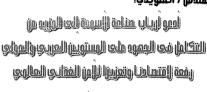
لماف، في نطاق منطقة التجاة الحرة العربية الكبري لا يمثل نهاية المطاف، بل هو نقطة الارتكاز للانطلاق المي مراحل تالية يجب استكمالها. كما أن التطبيق العملي للإعفاء الكامل للتبادل السلعي الميني سيفرز بالتأكيد بعض المشكلات وسيصطلم بعض المعوقات اليني سيفرز بالتأكيد بعض المشكلات وسيصطلم بعض المعوقات في لا يجب إنجاز خطوات ضرورية وفي مقدمتها الانفاق على قواعد منشأ تقصيلية للسلم الصناعية و إقرار بجموعة من التسهيلات في بجال النقل، ومساعدة المناطقة ال

الدول العربية الاقل نمواً لتتمكن من الانضام إلى هذه الاتفاقية. ومن منطلق دور بحلس الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية في مسيرة العمل الاقتصادي العربي، أو ضح معالى الدكتور أمين عام المجلس أن المجلس قام بوضع استراتيجية للتكامل الاقتصاد العربي للعقدين القادمين 2020 – ووفقاً لهذه الاستراتيجية المتكاملة واعتباراً من عام 2008 يعلن عن قيام اتحاد جمركي بين الدول العربية على مراحل تمتد حتى عام 2015 حيث يتم توحيد الرسوم الجمركية في الدول التي ستقبل الانضمام الى هذا الاتحاد. وخلال الفترة 2015- 2020 وهي مرحلة السوق المشتركة يتم المزيد من تنسيق السياسات العربية مع بعضها البعض ومنها السياسة المالية والنقدية وإقامة منطقة استثمارية عربية ومنطقة تكنولوجية عربية ومنطقة مواطنة عربية. وفي عام 2020 يتم توحيد السياسات وبالذات السياسة النقدية والمالية وانشاء بنك مركزي واحد واصدار عملة عربية واحدة، وهو ما يعرف بمرحلة الاتحاد الاقتصادي. كما تحدث معالي الدكتور جويلي حول العمل التراكمي موضحا إلى أنه عمل تراكمي، بمعنى انه يجب علينا ان لإ ننسى ما تم انجازه خلال الفترة الماضية بل أن نبني عليه استكمالاً للمسيرة بعيداً عن العواطف، بل بما يحقق المصالح المشتركة، مشيرا إلى أنه في هذا السياق فإن مدخل الاصلاح الحقيقي في البلاد العربية هو الاقتصاد، وان الاصلاح الاقتصادي هو ما يجب ان ننادي به ونعمل عليه، لأنه سيقود بآلتأكيد الي الاصلاح الشامل، داعيا إلى عَقد قمة اقتصادية عربية تبحث فقط في الأمور الإقتصادية، ولابد من الاتفاق على استراتيجة اقتصادية عربية واضحة لا تتأثر بالازمات السياسة.

الممندس/ السويدي.

و خاماتها الى السوق العالميه.

أوعو إربياب هناعة السوءة الدوالوزيورون رفعة القتصاونا وتعزييزا للمن الفقاني المالوي



القي المهندس/ خليفة السويدي رئيس الاتحاد كلمته مرحباً بالسادة الحضور معلنا شكره وتقديره لرعاية جمهورية مصر العربيه لهذا الحدث الدولي الذي يعكس اهميته على الصعيدين الاقليمي والدولي ويبرز المكانه الرفيعة التي تحتلها صناعة وتجارة الاسمدة العربيه على الصعيد الدولي حيث تمثل صادرات الاسمدة وخاماتها مركزا متقدما في تصدير الاسمدة

> استعرض المهندس/ السويدي مسيرة الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة على مدى اثنا وثلاثين عاماً التي بدأت منذ عام 1975م ، مطورا آلياته وبرامجه وفق المستجدات والتحديات التي تواجه هذه الصناعه وتجارتها التي تترجمها الخطة السنوية للاتحاد واضعا في اعتباره كل المتغيرات الدولية ملتمسا الاحتياجات المطلوبه لتعزيز صناعة الاسمدة العربيه بالتشاور مع خبرائه والعاملين من الشركات أعضاء الاتحاد بغرض رفع الكفاءة وتحسين الأداء والتعرف بكل ما هو جديد في صناعة الاسمدة وتوفير المعلومات والبيانات وتبادل الخبرات ما بين اعضاءه.

كما أشار في كلمته إلى تبني الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة استراتيجية ورؤية تعتمد أساسا على ضرورة تنشيط وتفعيل دوره ارتكاز اعلى مكانتة المكتسبة على الصعيد الاقليمي والدولي وتماشيا مع الجهود الدولية الراميه الى التنميه المستدامه للدول الناميه ورفع قدرتها لمواكبة الضغوط والمستجدات على الساحة الدوليه من ارتفاع اسعار الطاقة والتحول الى انتاج الطاقة البديلة مثل الوقود الحيوي من خلّال توظيف المنتجات الزراعية مثلّ القمح والذرة والسكر والزيوت النباتية لانتاج الايثانول والبيوديزل وانعكاس ذلك على التنمية الزراعية وبالتالي تحقيق الامن الغذائي المنشود وذلك من خلال:

1.زيادة النشاط الإرشادي والتوعوي بحسن استخدام الأسمدة المعدنية بكل أشكالها وعناصرها (الكبرى والصغرى) في اتزان كامل خلال اطوار نمو النبات المختلفه لما لهذا من مردود كبير على زيادة الانتاجية الزراعية وذلك بالتكامل مع المنظمات والهيئات ومراكز البحوث الاقليمية والدولية ذات العلاقة.

2.الاهتمام بالبيئة وحمايتها في كل مراحل الاستخراج والانتاج

و الاستخدام خدمة» لمفهوم التنيمة الصناعية المستدامه. الاهتمام بالتنمية البشرية المستدامة من خلال ما يقدم من معارف جديدة عبر عقد الملتقيات والمؤتمرات والورش المتخصصة التي يتم فيها تبادل الخبرات ويأتي عقد مؤتمرنا هذا تأكيداً لهذا المفهوم.

4. توطيد الصله المباشرة مع المنتفع النهائي (الفلاح) في المنطقه العربيه. 5. تعضيد العمل مع المنظمات العربيه والدولية ذات العلاقة لتحقيق هذا الهدف وعلى راسها منظمة الاغذية والزراعة FAO التابعه للام المتحدة ، الاتحاد الدولي للاسمدة IFD ، المركز الدولي الامريكي IFDC، اتحاد البوتاس الدولي IPI، اتحاد الفوسفات الدولي IMPHOS، المنظمه

العربية للتنميه الزراعيه AOAD، المركز الدولي لتغذية النبات IPNI،وذلك بعرض التفاعل مع الجهود الدولية الهادفه الى تحقيق الامن الغذائي على الصعيدين العربي والدولي.

6. تشجيع البحث العلمي التطبيقي من خلال جائزة الاتحاد السنويه التي تمنح لاحسن بحث تطبيقي في مجال حسن استخدام الاسمدة مع حماية البيئة وتحسين مواصفات الاسمدة وتكنولوجيا الانتاج بغرض تقليل التكلفة النهائية للاسمدة بقيمة 5000 دولار امريكي، والتي سيتم الاعلان عن الفائز بها عن عام 2007 خلال هذا الحفل الكريم والتي تمنح منذ عام 2003.

7.اطلاق جائزة سنوية ثانيه لاحسن عمل تطبيقي في مجال السلامة و الصحة و البيئة في المصانع العربيه اعتبارا من هذا العام 2008.

8.الدفع باتجاه تشجيع التكامل الصناعي البيني بين الدول الأعضاء في مجال هذه الصناعة وصولا إلى بناء قاعدة صناعية متكاملة ورفع مستوي التبادل التجاري لمدخلات ومنتجات الأسمدة.

9. السعى لنقل و توطين التكنولوجيا الصناعية ذات الصلة من خلال انشاء المراكز المتخصصه وذلك لامداد اسواق العمل العربية بالكفاءات المدربة لمواكبة آخر المستجدات.

10.زيادة الانتاج من الاسمده عن طريق مشاريع توسعه لسد احتياج السوق وتوفير الامن الغذائي. وأكد معالى رئيس الاتحاد على أن عقد الملتقى الدولي السنوي الرابع عشر

للاسمدة للإتحاد يأتي في ظل متغيرات السوق العالمية من ازدياد الطلب على الاسمدة وخاماتها فعلى مدي أيامه الثلاث سيتم استعراض أهم المستجدات على المستوى الاقليمي والدولي في ظل التوجه إلى إنتاج الوقود الحيوى وأثره على زيادة الطلب على الاسمدة بكافة انواعها مع استعراض ميزان العرض والطلب في الدول المؤثرة على تجارة الاسمدة مثل الصين - الهند ــ استراليا ــ امريكا ــ أوروبا ــ أمريكا اللاتينية - أفريقيا هذا بالاضافه الى موضوع الشحن البحري وتأثيرة على اسعار الخامات والمنتجات السمادية المختلفة في ظل الارتفاع الحاد في اسعار الشحن تاثرا، بارتفاع اسعار الطاقة العالمة.

في ختام كلمته توجه معالي رئيس الاتحاد بالشكر والتقدير لكل السادة رؤساء الشركات المصريه لدعمهم ومساندتهم لانجاح هذه التظاهره العالميه ودعا أرباب هذه الصناعة الى المزيد من التكامل في الجهود على المستويين العربي والدولي رفعة لاقتصادنا وتعزيزا للَّامن الغذائي العالمي.



الممندس/ الروزي.

<mark>اُسْتِرِكَة مُحِدُمِهِال تَصن</mark>ِيعِ وَيَعَارِهَ (اِسْمِية لَمِوْلِمِيَّة ا**لشَّتِرِكَة مُحِدُمِهَا**ل تَصنِيعِ وَيَعَارِهَ (اِسْمِية لَمِوْلِمِية

الطلسالمتوقع فالبالعقووالقاومة

استهل معالى المهندس/ محمد عادل الموزى ممثل صناعة الأسمدة المصرية في الاتحاد – رئيس الشركة القابضة للصناعات الكيماوية - كلمته في افتتاح الملتقي بالتأكيد على أهمية هذا الملتقى الذي يعقد سنويا منذ عام 1995 بجمهورية مصر العربية وأصبح من أهم الأحداث على أجندة الأسمدة العالمية التي يحرص العاملون في مجال صناعتها وتجارتها على حضوره نظراً لما تتمتع به هذه الصناعة من مكانة متميزة على الصعيد العالمي ويتجلى ذلك في حضور أكثر من 600 مشارك من كل انحاء العالم، مشيرا إلى أن صناعة الأسمدة العربية قد تبوأت مكانة متميزة على الصعيدين الاقليمي والدولي وذلك من خلال ما تملكه من طاقات انتاجية تساير أحدث ما في العصر من تكنولوجيا وكوادر بشرية مدربة نحرص جميعاً على تنميتها حيث أنها الركيزة التي نبني عليها آمالنا للرقى بهذه الصناعة المباركة. وأشار معالى المهندس/ الموزي في كلمته إلى التغيرات الاقتصادية الكثيرة التي يشهدها العالم اليوم بالإضافة الى توجهات الدول الكبرى مثل الولايات المتحدة وأوروبا واليابان واستراليا والبرازيل لتنويع مصادر الطاقة البديلة لديها نظراً للارتفاع غير المسبوق في

المرسول، والبذي تعدى 100 دولار امريكي المرسول، من خلال التاج الراعية ولم المبدوع على الاياتول المرسولة من خلال التاج الراعية المختلفة مثل الدو ما السكر – الربوت الباتية و إنعكاس ذلك على السكر المسلمة بكل أنواعها، ويظهر مسبوق في أسعار الجائمة و المجاهدة من الاسمدة من ارتفاع غير مصبوق في أسعار الجائمة والمتسيق والتخطيط فيما بينا لإقامة المشركة في مجال تصنيع وتجارة الاسمدة المللس المتوع خلال العقود القادمة بما يعظم الحالة والمرود الايجابي علينا جميعا وينظم في نستورد هذه الوطنة من المؤسولة المرتفقة والتاسيق والترفية والتي تستورد هذه الوطنة المنات إلى المنات والمنات المنات المنات والمنات المنات والمنات المنات والمنات المنات والمنات المنات المنات والمنات المنات والمنات المنات والمنات المنات والمنات المنات والمنات المنات المنات إلى المنات على المنات والمنات المنات على المنات والمنات المنات المنات المنات المنات المنات المنات المنات المنات والمنات المنات المن

وأضاف المهندس/ الموزي قائلا أن تجمعنا اليوم في هذا الحفل الهام ليعكس رغبتنا جميعاً في تطوير هذه الصناعة الاستراتيجية الهامة لما تمثله من مدخل رئيسي لقطاع الزراعة لا غنى عنه وسيتعاظم دوره في المستقبل حيث

ساهم بأكثر من 50 ٪ في زيادة الانتاجية الزراعية في العقود للاضية وسيستم هذا الدور في ظل التحول الجارى لانتاج الوقود الحيوى بالإضافة إلى التوجه الإساسي للمساهمة في القضاء للى العجوب الإشافية الحالية وتحقيق الأمن الغذائية المحالية وتحقيق الأمن الغذائية المرابع.

وتحدث المهمندس الموزي عن صناعة الاسمدة بجمهورية مصر العربية التي تشهد تطوراً كبيراً من خلال المشروعات التي تم تنفيذها خلال الاعوام الحسس الماضية بالإضافة إلى الجاري إقامتها والمشروعات المخطط قامتها خلال السنوات الخمس القادمة.

حيث تجاوز ائتاج مصرخالال عام 2007 - 3 مليون طر من الأمونيا، و7.5 مليون طر من الأمونيا، و7.5 مليون طن من تترات الامونيوم و 2. مليون طن من تترات الامونيوم و 2. مليون طن من سعاد السوير فيضاف الإحادى بالإضافة إلى كميات أخرى من سعاد السوير فيضات الثالثي وحامض الفوسفوريال وسلفات الأمونيوم مضيفا أنه باستكمال المشروعات أخى المجاوز على وسلفات الأمونيوم مضيفا أنه باستكمال للشروعات أخت المراسة سوف يكون من المنتظر تضاعف طافات إنتاج الأمونيا والهوريا موسعاد السوير فوسفات و حصف الفوسفورياك في جمهورية مصر العربية خلال التعاني سنوات القامدة



الوكتور الأشقر.

إن توزيير الغقاء هق من هقوق البشرية مون استثناء أو ترييز ، وإن مدم الإيفاه بعريعه انتماكا لكرامة النسأن



الاكتفاء الذاتى من السلع الاساسه:

نسب الاكتفاء الذاتي %	السلعة
56	الحبوب
87	اللحوم الحمراء
75	اللحوم البيضاء
70	الإلبان
31	الزيوت النباتيه
35	السكر

واستمرض معالي الأمين العام التسب المشار السها التي تؤكد بان على دول هذا الاتلج عمل الكثير من الجمهد في تنمية القطاع الزراعي والحيواني لتقليل الفجوة الغذائية وأن تطوير القطاع الراحي العربي بات يشكل ضرورة لكون حاضر ومستقبل الامن الغذائي العربي برتبطان بواقع ومستقبل الزراعه باعتبار الاقليم وحده اقتصادية

وأوضح في كلمته أن مقومات الاقليم من موارد زراعية متاحة متمثلة بالرقعه الزراعيه وكميات الامطار فافها تؤطله لتوفير الاحتياجات الغذائيه المطارية حيث تقدر المساحة القابله للزراعة بحو 188 مليون مكتار، المستقل منها في الزراعة نحو و 40 مليون هكتار ويقدر متوسط الهطول المطرئ في الوطن العربي ينحو 2825 مليار متر مكعب في ألتى معالي الدكتور شفيق الأهقر – أمين عام الاتحاد كلمة في افتتاح لللفته عيث أكد علي أن انعقاد اللتفي هذا العام في طل التحو لات الاقتصاديه العالمية يحكس اهتمامنا وحرصنا على مواجهة هاد المتحديات ذات الانعكاسات المبادق على واقع الامن الفذائي وتوفير الطاقه اللازمه لاستفامة الشعو المشود في كل القطاعات وعلى راسامه العالم المنافق المنافي، مشيرا إلى أن توفير الفذات حي من حقوق الانسان وأن مايشهده الوكية به يعد انتهاكا لكرامة الانسان على الرغم من وفرة وفائض في الغذاء يعد لتصيرا في حق انسان على الرغم من وفرة وفائض في الغذاء يعد تقصيرا في حق الانسان على الرغم من وفرة وفائض في الغذاء يعد تقصيرا في حق الانسان على الرغم من وفرة وفائض في الغذاء يعد تقصيرا في حق الانسان على الرغم من وفرة وفائض في الغذاء يعد تقصيرا في حق الانسان الحكيمة للبلدان المائية في الامكان عاربته من خلال السياسات الحكيمة للبلدان الناسيم الانتهامية على من المغترض أن تجعل من الامن الغذائي احدى الولياتها في المناسب الانجترفيات المحلمة الولياتها في

وأضاف الدكتور الأفقر أن تحقيق الامن الغذائي العربي على الصعيد الاظهار بين على الصعيد الاطهاري بمنهم الغذائية الرئيسية وعمدي من الحصول عليها باسمار مقبل مع مراعاة وعيد برعدال مقبل المخار مقبر له مع مراعاة وتوعية وسرائدة الغذاء من خلال استيهاض امكانات هذا الاظهار الراجع وتكامل موارده الماذية والبشرية بيشكل هذفا استراتيجيا و متماشيا مع الجهود الدولية المبدولة تعليل عند الجياع بالعالم إلى ما يقارب التصف يحلول عام 2015.

هذاً ويبين الجدول التالي وأقع الامن الغذائي العربي كما تبينه نسب





السنه و المخزون الجوفي من المنه بحوالي 7734 العليه بحوالي 7734 مليار متر مكعب في حين الإصداد الوارد المائية المستخدمة في الزراء حوالي 1809 مليار متر مكعب. وعليه وعليه وعليه وعليه مركزه ووضع سياسات مائية ارشادية قادرة علي بشكل علمي لزيادة الرقعة الزراعية وتعظيم الاستفاده من كميات الياه المتاحة وتوظيفها بشكل علمي لزيادة الرقعة الزراعية وتعظيم الاستفاده من يشيئ ولمائية الرقعة واستخدام المخصبات بانواعها بشكل يعظم المردد الزراعي في الاتجاة الانقى والرأسي ويقود الى تنبية وقط القطاع الرامعي الاقليمي في التهوض أشار الدكتور وعن قدرة القطاع الرامعي الاقليمي في التهوض أشار الدكتور

. معرم كفاية التشريعات الجاذبه في مجال النزراعه: فلازالت - عدم كفاية التشريعات الجاذبة في مجال الرواعة دن طعوح الكثير التشريعات الجاذبة للإستثمار في مجال الرواعة دن طعوح الكثير من المستشمرين وتحتاج إلى الكثيرمن التحديث وخاصه في البلدان التي يتوفر لديها مساحات كبيرة ومصادر مياه جيدة وعلى راسها

كلامن السودان ومصر.

 ضعف استخدام التقنيات الرراعيه الحديثه وبيرزذلك من خلال الانتاجيه المتدنية للحبوب في الوطن العربي حيث تبلغ في المتوسط 1.7 طن/همكنار مقارنة بحوالى 5.6 طن/همكنارفي الولايات المتحده.

وي حتنى كفاية البنية التحيه مثل الطرق - النقل - التخزين....
وانعكاساتها السلبيه وللباشرة على المنظومه الزراعيه والتسويقيه.
- عدورية القيمه المطافة للانتاج : تعد معظم المنتجات الرزاعيه مناحات غذائه عنويليه او مستخدامها في مناعات غذائه غويليه او مستخدامات غويليه احرى مثل الوقود الحيوى والذي يمثل أعمليا كبيرا يواجه حالي ومستقبلا البلدان النبيه لما يمثله مستخدام الحبوب والزيوت النباتيه في انتاج الوقود الحيوى مثل (الإيانول - البيوديزل) خطرا على الامن الغذائي

الغذاء ام الوقود الهيما يحل في المرتبه الاولي ؟؟؟؟

شم استعرض الدكتور الأشقر موضوع الوقود الخيوة المنسبوي (Bio.Fuels) الذي يرز في الاونه الاخرة المحتصد طاقه واعد يتكامل مع ما هو متاح من مصادر طاقه واعد يتكامل مع ما هو متاح من مصادر الحيوي دورا متعاظما في مزيج الطاقه العالمي خلال السنوات اللاحقة فمن المتوقع يحلول عام 2030 أن السنوات اللاحقة فمن المتوقع يحلول عام 2030 أن يشارك عام المتعرف طن حاليا. هذا وفي ضوء اللوجة الدولي لايات المتحدة الوقود الحيوي وتوجه بلدان مثل الولايات المتحدة الامريكية، روسيا، المرازيل وغيرها غانه من المتوقع الن ينهو الطلب على الاسعادة (N.P.K) معدل قد مد المدار الما المادا المطال بالمادا المادا المادا

يتجاوز4% عن الطلب العالمي الحالي والذي يبلغ 164 مليون طن خلال عام 2007/2006 وسيصل إلى:

	5
خلال دورة 2008/2007	171 مليون طن
خلال دورة 2009/2008	176 مليون طن
بحلول عام 2016	205 مليون طن
	خلال دورة 2009/2008

أي ما يقارب 40 مليون طن زيادة عن معدلات الطلب الحالي كل ذلك نتيجه مبائرة للتوجه العالمي لاتناج المزيد والديد من للحاصيل الزراعيه اللازمه للغذاء والمناخله في صناعة الوقود الحيوى. مشير لم المقدم سيقود بشكل طبيعي للى بروز طاقات انتاجيه اضافيه لمواجهة الطلب المتنامي سنويا ويحفز الدول التي تتوفر لها الخامات على الدفع بهذا الأبحاء, وشدد معلي أمين عام الإنجاد على أن انعقاد هذا الملتقى في ظل طروف دوليه حاكمه وتوجهات تعزيز الاسر الذهائي بالاستثمار في البية التحبيه التي تخدم القطاع الزراعي وتظافر الجهود لرفع الوعى باستخدام الاسمدة المعدنية كضرورة ستيباط السلالات عالية الانتاج حتى يمكننا عامراة ما يحدث في استباط السلالات عالية الانتاج حتى يمكننا عامراة ما يحدث في

اما على صعيد دعم الثورة الخضراء في افريقيا أكد الدكتور الأشقر أن الإنكاد العربي الاسمدة يبدل ثاما المصبة السوق الافريقي حيث قر حينه التواجد ودعم مؤثر قمة افريقيا بنجوبيا عام 2006 وتشير توصيات هذا المؤثر الهام الذي رفع خعار الثورة الحفراء لافريقيا تماشيا مع جهود كل المنظمات الدلوية ذات الاختصاص والسعي للمتابعه والمشاركة في الاجتماعات والملقات لوضع آلية عملية في قطاع الزراعة مع ما يمثل السوق الافريقي من بعد استراتيجي وتجذافي الصناعة وتجارة الاسميده اللافريقي من بعد استراتيجي

وَعَنَ الشَّعِنِ والنَّقِلِ البَّحِرى كأحد أهم عوامل التاثير على تجارة الاسمده وخاماتها أفاد الدكتور الاشقر أنه شهد في الفترة الاخيره ارتفاع كبير جدا باسعار نولون الشّعن البحري ويشكل غر مسبوق تجاوز كل التوقعات وقد يكون مرشحا للتصاعد ايضا لارتفاع استمار الوقود في العالم وارتفاع معادن تصنيع السفن الناقلة بانواعها الحديد، الفولاذ وغيرها.



الدكتور ملي مصمودي يتسلم جائزة الإتماد لعام 2007

خلال حفل اقتتاح الملتقى الدولي الرابع عشر الأسمدة تم الاعكان عن الفائز بجائزة الاتحاد لعام 2007 الدكتور على مصمودي. كلية الزراعة جامعة بسكرة – الجزائر عن بحثه: "دواسة تجريبية حول فعالية الاستخدام المباشر للغوشفات الطبيعي جلى العنق اتبسة) في تخصيب التربة الصحر اربة" تم منح الدكيور مصمودي الجائزة النقدية وقيمتها 5000 دولار وشهادة تقدير.

الدكتور على مصمودي أستاذ مساعد باحث في علوم الأراضي، النسميد والنخصيب، السقي وملوحة المياه والتربة وهو رئيس اللجنة العلمية لقسم العلوم الزراعية جامعة بسكرة بالجزائر، وهو عضو فريق مشروع بحث ASCAD لدول شمال إفريقيا حول استخدام المياه الملخة في الزراعة.

كما يرأس الدكتور مصمودي مشروع بحث لوزارة التعليم العالي في الجزائر حول صعود المياه وتملح الأراضي في واحات الزيبان بالجزائر 2006 - 2008.

هذا، وقد أرسل رئيس جامعة بسكرة بالجمهورية الجزائرية خطاب شكر موجه للسيد الدكتور شفيق الأحقر أمين عام الاتحاد يعرب فيه عن خالص شكره وتقديره لاختيار البحث المقدم من الدكتور على مصمودي كأحسن بحث تطبيقي ومنع الدكتور مصمودي جائزة الإتحاد لعام 2007.

























قام الاتحاد بتقديم درع الاتحاد للسيد الدكتور أحمد جويلي (1)الأمين العام لمجلس المحدة الاقتصادية العربية وذلك تقديرا لدعمه ومؤازرته للاتحاد وفعالياته

المتنانا واعترافا بجهوده البناءة خلال فترة ترأسه محلس إدارة الاتحاد قام الاتحاد العربي للرسمدة بتكريم السيد الدكتور مهندس نزار فلوح (2) رئيس الاتحاد للمورة 2007 ومنحه درع الاتحاد، كمّا قام الاتحاد بمنع درع الاتحاد إلى السيد الدكتور محمد عبد الرحمن التركيت (3) ممثل الشركات الكويتية في مجلس إدارة

كما قام الاتحاد بتوجيه الشكر والعرفان للشركات المصرية أعضاء الاتحاد الداعمة للملتقى بشكل خاص ولأنشطة الاتحاد بشكل عام. وتعبيرا وامتنانا لذلك فقد تم تقديم درع الاتحاد لرؤساء هذه الشركات: ۗ 4- المهندس محمد عادل الوزي

ر يُس الشركة القابضة للصناعات الكيماوية - عضو مجلس إدارة الاتحاد. 5-الكيميائي يحيى محمود قطب

الرئيس والعضو المنتدب للشركة المالية والصناعية المصرية

6-المهندس على ماهر غنيم

الر ثيس والعضو المنتدب لشركة الدلتا للاسمدة

7 - الكيميائي محمد عبد الله الرئيس والعضو المنتدب لشركة أبو قير للاسمدة

8-المهندس مصطفى كامل المدير العام للشركة المصرية للأسمدة

9-المهندَّسُ أسامة الجنايني الرئيس والعضو المنتذب لشركة الاسكندرية للأسمدة 10-الكيميائي محمد عادل الدنف

الرئيس والعضو المنتدب لشركة حلوان للأسمدة

11 – المهندس يحيى مشالي

الرئيس والعضو المنتذب لشركة الصناعات الكيماوية المصرية (كيما) 12 - الدكتور شريف الجبلي

الرئيس والعضو المنتذب لشركة أبو زعبل للاسمدة / شركة بولى سيرف

13 – المهندس ماجد ياسين

الرئيس والعضو المنتدب لشركة أكواترست

14 - المهندس ناجح فرغلي الرئيس والعضو المنتذب لشركة النصر للتعدين

كما تم تكريم:

15- المهندس فيصل دودين

رئيس اللجنة الاقتصادية خلال الفترة 2006 / 2007

16 – المهندس مصطفى كامل

رئيس اللجنة الفنية خلال الفترة 2006/ 2007













الشركات المعرية تعتفي بالوغود المشاركة في

هقتلطا

قامت الشركات المصرية أعضاء الاتحاد بالاحتفاء بالسادة حضور الملتقى السدولي السنوي الرابع عشر حيث نظمت حفلات الغذاء والعشاء على شرف المشاركين وقد تضمن حفل العشاء خاصة فقرات من الموسيقى والفولكلور المصري.

وقد أشاد المشاركون في الملتقى بكرم الضيافة وحسن الترحيب والاستقبال من الأشقاء المصريين.



والمستويا عشر لا وقو السطور















اجتهاع صجلس الادارة

عقد مجلس إدارة الاتحاد العربي للأسمدة اجتماعه الثمانين في مدينة القاهرة - جمهورية مصر العربية يوم الثلاثاء الموافق 05 شياط / فيراير 2008 برئاسة المهندس اخليفة السويدي رئيس الاتحاد الذي استهل الإجتماع بالترحيب بالسادة الحضور، كما تقدم بالشكر والامتنان للحكومة المصرية على الدعم والمساندة التى تقدمها للاتحاد العربي للأسمدة وللملتقى الدولي السنوي الرابع عشر الذي يعقد على أرض مصر كل عام منذ العام 1995 والذي شهد مشاركة غير مسبوقة مقارنة بالملتقيات السابقة.

خلال الإجتماع تم استعراض جدول أعمال الجلسه وفيما اذا كانت هناك موضوعات مستجدة، ومن ثم اقر محلس الادارة جدول الاعمال على النحو التالي:-

> - استعراض واستماع لتقارير اللجان المتخصصه: اللجنه الفنيه

اللجنه الاقتصاديه

لجنه السلامة والصحه المهنية و البيئه

- المصادقه على فحوى محضر اجتماع الجلسة السابقة التاسعة والسبعين المعقودة في عمان بتاريخ 2007/11/13 .

- الاطلاع والمصادقة على الميزانية العمومية والحساب الختامي لأعمال السنة المالية المنتهية في 2007/12/31 .

- اجتماع الجمعية العمومية (غير العادية) الثانية والثلاثون يوم الثلاثاء الموافق 2008/2/5 .

- تعيين مراقب حسابات للسنة المالية 2008 .

- شئون ومستجدات العضوية.

- مشروع لتحفيز استخدامات الأسمدة في السودان مشروع مشترك ما بين AFA/IFDC .

حضر هذا الاجتماع كل من السادة:

_ السيد عمد نجيب بنشقرون نائب رئيس مجلس إدارة الاتحاد

المغرب - مجموعة المكتب الشريف للفوسفاط

ـ المهندس المحمد عادل الموزي

عضو مصر - الشركة القابضة للصناعات الكيماوية

_ السيد الهذيلي الكافي عضو تونس - شركة حبوب الفسفاط (قرانيفوس)

_الدكتور | نزار فلوح

عضو سوريا - المؤسسة العامة للصناعات الكيمبائية

_ السيد فهد الشعيبي

عضو السعودية _ الشركة السعودية للصناعات الأساسية (سابك) ــ المهندس عبد الرحمن جو اهري

عضو البحرين - شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات

_ المهندس عمد سليم بدرخان

عضو الأردن - شركة مناجم الفوسفات الأردنية _ المهندس على الصغير محمد صالح

عضو ليبيا - شركة سرت لإنتاج وتصنيع النفط والغاز

_ المهندس عمد راشد الراشد عضو الامارات - شركة صناعات الأسمدة بالرويس

> ـ السيد مكى سعيد عضو الجزائر - شركة فرتبال

_ المهندس إجهاد ناصر حجي عضو الكويت - شركة صناعة الكيماويات البترولية

_ المهندس | مهدي سالم

ممثل عضو العراق - الشركة العامة لصناعة الأسمدة الجنوبية كما حضر جانب من الاجتماع كل من:

> _ المهندس اسعيد خليفه رئيس لجنة السلامه والصحه المهنيه والبيئه

> > ـ المهندس عايد المطيري رئيس اللجنة الاقتصادية

كما حضر من الامانة العامة للاتحاد:

ـ المهندس| محمد فتحى السيد الأمين العام المساعد

ـ السيد عمد الشابوري رئيس القسم المالي / الحسابات

أختماع الخمعتي المعومتي

بناء على الدعوة المرجهه من السيد رئيس بجلس إدارة الإتحاد العربي للأسمدة بتاريخ 30/12/2007 وجدول الأعمال المكون من بند واحد: طلب الموافقة على التعديلات بالنظام الأساسي للإتحاد العربي للاسمدة.

عقدت الجمعية العمومية الاجتماع التاني والثلاثون (غير العادي) يوم الثلاثاء الموافق 50 شباط/فيراير 2008 مدينة القاهرة. رحب رئيس الجلسة المهندس الخليفة المسويدي رئيس مجلس إدارة الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة بالسادة أعضاء الجمعية وطلب من أمين سر الجلسة استعراض مواد النظام الاساسي والتعديلات المقدمة من مجلس إدارة الإتحاد، وقدتم الاتفاق على التعديلات و المقترحات بالإضافة إلى تعديل في عدد من البنود وصدر القرار التالي:

قرار رقم 1ج غ ع 32/2008 :

ر رد به بيني. و المحمدة بإجدماعها غير العادي على تعديل النظام الأساسي للإنحاد العربي للأسمدة وفق ما اتفق عليه بالجلسة الثانية والملائن بوم الثلاثاء المرافق 15 شباط/فيراير 2008، و توصي بإعتماده وأعتباراً من تاريخه ووضعه موضع التنفيذ». وقد حضر الإجتماع المذكور كل من :—

	المهندس محمد راشد الراشد		أولًا: الشركات صاحبة حق التصويت:-
_ الامارات	(عُضو المجلس / ممثل القطر) شركة صناعات الأسمدة بالرويس (فرتيل)		السيد امحمد نجيب بنشقرون
	سرت عبد کی است به برویس رعرین		(نائب رئيس المجلس/ ممثل القطر)
	المهندس على الصغير محمد صالح	ـ المغرب	مجموعة المكتب الشريف للفوسفات
_ ليبيا	(عضو المجلس / ممثل القطر) شركة سرت لإنتاج وتصنيع النفط والغاز		الهندس المحمد عادل الموزي
- m	سرت سرت و ساج و تصبيح التعط والمدر		🥻 (عضو المجلس/ ممثل القطر)
	السيد سعيد مكي	_ مصر	الشركة القابضة للصناعات االكيماوية
_ الجزائر	(عضو المجلس / ممثل القطر)		الدكتور أنزار فلوح
_ اجزائر	شركة أسمدة الجزائر فرتيال		(عضو المجلس/ ممثل القطر) المؤسسة العامة للصناعات الكيماوية
	المهندس فهد الشعيبي	ــ سوريا	المؤسسة العامة للصناعات الكيماوية
	(عضو المجلس/ ممثل القطر)		
ـ السعودية	الشركة السعودية للصناعات الاساسية-سابك		السيد الهذيلي الكافي (عضو المجلس/ ممثل القطر)
			(عضو المجلس/ ممثل الفطر) شركة حبوب الفوسفاط
	الدكتور ا شفيق الاشقر	ــ تونس	شرقه محبوب الفوسفاط
ــ مصر	الأمانة العامة/أمين سر الجلسة		السيد المهدى سالم
			(ممثل عضو المجلس)
	ثانيًا: الشركات المدعوة بصفة مراقب: -	ـ العراق	السيد مهدي سالم (ممثل عضو المجلس) الشركة العامة لصناعة للأسمدة الجنوبية
	السيد محمد عادل الدنف		
	رئيس بحلس الإدارة والعضو المنتدب		السيد المحمد سليم بدر حان
ــ مصر	شركة حلوان للاسمدة	5. NI	(عضو المجلس / ممثل القطر)
		_ الأردن	شركة مناجم الفوسفات الأردنية
	Mr. Hidenori FUKUI		المهندس إجهاد ناصر الحمجي
الاردن	المدير العام شركة الاسمدة اليابانية الاردنية		(عضو المجلس / ممثل القطر)
		ـ الكويت	شركة صناعة الكيماويات البترولية
	المهندس الحمدي خو ش المدير العام		
_ الجزائر	المدير العام شركة مناجم الفوسفات الجزاثرية		المهندس إعبد الرحمن جواهري
<u> </u>	سرته مناجعه القوشفات اجرائريه		(عضو المجلس / ممثل القطر)
		_ البحرين	🥻 شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات

المهندس| عياو د لوحيشي الرئيس المدير العام شركة أسمدال القابضة – الجزائر

المهندس|على ماهر غنيم رئيس مجلس الإدارة والعضو المنتدب شركة الدلتا للاسمدة والصناعات الكيماوية ـ مص

المهندس|رزق محمد السيد عمر رئيس مجلس الإدارة والعضو المنتدب شركة النصر للأسمدة والصناعات الكيماوية ــــ مصر

الكيميائي| محمد عبد الله رئيس بحلس الإدارة والعضو المنتدب

رييس بحنس الإدارة والعصو المسادب شركة أبوقير لاسمدة والصناعات الكيماوية ـــــ مصر

> الكيميائي إيحيى محمود قطب رئيس مجلس الإدارة والعضو المنتدب الشركة المالية والصناعية المصرية

> المهندس مصطفى كامل المدير العام

المهندس إيحي مشالي رئيس بحلس الإدارة والعضو المنتدب

شركة الصناعات الكيماوية المصرية (كيما)

> كما حضر من الامانة العامة للاتحاد: المهندس| محمد فتحي السيد الأمين العام المساعد المسيد| محمد الشايوري رئيس القسم المالي / الحسابات









اجتهاع الكنة الاقتطادية



عقدت اللجنة الاقتصادية للاتحاد اجتماعها الو احد و الاربعو ن بر ئاسة المهندس / عايد المطيري مدير تسويق اليوريا – رئيس اللجنة الاقتصادية والدكتور/ شفيق الأشقر - الأمين العام. بوشر ببحث جدول اعمال الجلسة على النحو التالي:

- تحديث المشروعات المستقبلية بالشركات الاعضاء.

حضر الاجتماع كل من السادة/

الدكتور | نزار فلوح المؤسسة العامة للصناعات الكيماوية -سوريا

السيد امحمد نجيب بنشقرون مجموعة المكتب الشريف للفو سفاط- المغرب

السيد مهدى سالم عبد الحسن

الشركة العامة للاسمدة - العراق

السید] میلود لوحیشی شرکة اسمدال – الجزائر

السيد علاج راشد

شركة صناعة الكيماويات البترولية - الكويت

السيد إيوسف الكواري

شركة قطر للأسمدة الكيماوية (قافكو) - قطر

المهندس سعد الدليلة الشركة السعودية للصناعات الاساسية (سابك)- السعودية

السيدا جهاد تقي شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات – البحرين

- مذكرة حول الملتقى الدولي السنوى الرابع عشر للاسمدة. - التحضيرات الادارية والفنية لورشة: Strategic Thinking, Planning and Management Control مايو 8/6 مايو 2008. - التقرير الاحصائي السنوى للاسمدة لعام 2007. - تطوير مركز المعلومات وموقع الاتحاد (المرحلة الثانية). - التعاون مع الاتحاد الدولي للاسمدة ((IFA لعقد يوم عمل : النقل الآمن للامونيا. - كما تم مناقشة المقترح المقدم من مركز تطوير الأسمدة الدولي IFDC الذّي يوضح سوق أفريقيا للاسمدة وأثره على صناعة الاسمدة العربية وضرورة بقاء الاتحاد على مسافة قريبة من هذا السوق وإمكانية تقديم الإتحاد الدعم المالي للمساهمة في هذا المشروع.

> المهندس إجمال ابو سالم الشركة اليابانية الاردنية للاسمدة - الاردن السيد إجعفر سالم شركة البوتاس العربية - الاردن السيد | ابر اهيم احمد بو بريدعة شركة سرت لإنتاج وتصنيع النفط والغاز - ليبيا المهندس إيسرى الخياط شركة ابوقير للاسمدة – مصر السيد عادل عطية الشركة المصرية للاسمدة - مصر السيد منير الغريب شركة الدلتا للأسمدة – مصر السيد إنبيل ابو شنب الشركة المالية والصناعية - مصر

> > یاسر خیری الامانة العامة للاتحاد







أغتماع اللجنة الفنية

عقدت اللجنة الفنية للاتحاد اجتماعها الواحد والأربعون يوم الاثنين الموافق 2008/2/4 بالقاهرة، برئاسة المهندس/ خليفة يحمد خليفة – رئيس اللجنة الفنية والدكتور/ شفيق الاشقر – الأمين العام للاتحاد العربي للأسمدة. قامت اللجنة باستعراض جدول الاعمال حيث تم مناقشة المواضيع الآتية : قامت اللجنة باستعراض خدال الاعمال حيث تم مناقشة المواضيع (Enhancement of Production 3) التحفظ المدة العدار الفند الداحد والعدة ون 10-11/12/10 حدة – المملكة العدمة العدودية

التخطيط للموّغ بر الدوّلي الفني الوّاحد و العشرون : 10-2008/11/12 جدة – المملكة العربية السعودية دراسة Benchmarking للشركات الاعضاء لعام 2008

الدكتور | نزار فلوح المؤسسة العامة للصناعات الكيماوية —سوريا المهندس | جمال عمرة شركة البوتاس العربية — الاردن

شرقة البوتاس العربية – الاردن المهندس | فيصل دودين شركة مناجم الفوسفات الاردنية– الاردن

السيد |عمار دبيّت شركة فرتيال – الجزائر المهندس | يوسف عبد الله

المهندس إيوسف عبد الله شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات – البحرين

المُهندس أمهدي سالم عبد الحسن

الشركة العامة لصناعة الاسمدة - المنطقة الجنوبية -العراق

المهندس | سعد الدليلة الشركة السعودية للصناعات الأساسية (سابك) – السعودية

المهنَّدس | خَلِيفَة الخَلَيفِي

شركة قطر للأسمدة الكيماوية – قطر المهندس إيوسف زاهيدي

مجموعة المكتب الشريف للفوسفاط - المغرب

المهندس مساعد صالح النبهان شركة صناعة الكيماويات البترولية - الكويت المهندس على ماهر غنيم شركة الدلتا للاسمدة - مصر المهندس إيحيي مشالي شركة الصناعات الكيماوية المصرية - مصر المهندس مفوت الجيار شركة ابو قير للاسمدة - مصر المهندس خالد السيد شركة الاسكندرية للاسمدة - مصر المهندس امحمد عناني محمود الشركة المالية والصناعية - مصر Mr. V. B. Guar الشركة العمانية الهندية للسماد - سلطنة عمان المهندس امحمد محمود على رئيس قسم الدراسات - الامانة العامة للاتحاد







व्यांख्या व्यावि व्यांख्या व्यावि

عقدت لجنة السلامة والصحة المهنية والبيئة اجتماعها الثالث يوم 2008/2/4 برئاسة المهندس / سعيد خليفة – رئيس اللجنة والدكتور/ شفيق الأشقر – الأمين العام للاتحاد العربي للأصمدة.

خلال الإجتماع تم استعراض ومناقشة الموضوعات التالية:

_اعداد معايير جائزة الإنحاد العربي للاسمدة للسلامة والصحة المهنية والبيئة. _ إعداد دليل استرشادي لصناعة الأسمدة والبيئة. _مقترح عقد ندوة حول السلامة والصحة المهنية والبيئة. _ المواصفة الأوروبية الخاصة بتسجيل وتداول الكيماويات REACH وقد حضر الاجتماع كل من السادة/

> المهندس | سامي عمارنة شركة البوتاس العربية – الأردن المهندس | خالد العلياني شركة سابك – السعودية المهندس | وليد الماس شركة فرتيل – الإمارات العربية المتحدة اللهندس | عمد فتحي السيد الإمانة العامة للإشاد

> > المهندس امحمد محمود على

الامانة العامة للاتحاد

المهندس إياسر عبد الرحيم شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات - البحرين المهندس إعبل عمو الشمري شركة صناعة الكيماويات البترولية - الكويت شركة قطر للاسمدة الكيماوية - قطر المهندس إمصطفى هنتات بحموعة المكتب الشريف للفوسفاط - المغرب السيد المهادي بن سالم المهند المهادي بن سالم المهندس إعلاد إلى حضوة ق

شركة سرت لانتاج وتصنيع النفط والغاز – ليبيا







اجتهاع الهدراء التجاريون الشحن

عقد الاجتماع السادس للسادة المدراء التجاريون/الشحن يوم الخميس الموافق 2008/2/7 بحضور ممثلي الشركات العربية المنتجة للاسمدة والعاملين بمجال التسويق والشحن والادارات التجارية .

تُم عقدُ الاجتماع على جزئين : الجزء الاول:

جلسة نقاشية حول موضوع الشحن البحرى: Pannel Session on Global Maritime Outlook

بمشاركة تمثلي الجهات الدولية التالية : Mr. Jarle Hammer, Shipping Adviser,Hammer Maritime Strategies - Norway -

Dr. Henriette Van Niekerk, Senior Freight Analyst, Dry Bulk Division, Clarksons- UK
 Mr. K. Parthasarathi, Shipping Manager OMIFCO - Oman

- Van. R. Pathiasatatti, Shipping Manager Own CO - Ontail - Capt. Ranjan Mookherjee, Operations Manager, Int'l Tanker Management - Dubai

- Luc Maene, Director Gerneal, IFA - France

السيد عمد خراط

قام المتحدثين بالقاء الضوء على اهم التغيرات الحالية لاسواق الشحن واثره على اسعار الشمين المستقبلية المسادة والتوقعات المستقبلية

الجزء الثاني: (خاص بالسادة ممثلي الشركات الاعضاء)

تم ُعقد هذا الإجتماع برئاسة السيد المهندس/ عايد المطبرى– مدير مبيعات البوريا (شركة سابك) ورئيس اللجنة الاقتصادية والسيد /جهاد تقى– مدير التسويق (شركة الحليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات) حيث تم استعراض النقاط التالية:

_ المصادقة على محضر الاجتماع الخامس للسادة لمدراء التسويق والمشتريات.

ــ مناقشة المقترح الخناص بالتعاون ما بين الاتحاد و الـFRA لاقامة ورشة لمدة يومين فمى بمال الشحن الامن للامونيا بالاسكندرية خلال شهر حزيران/ يونيو 2008 حضر الإجتماع كل من السادة/

المهندس إعبدالله الصهيل

مدير مبيعات الامونيا/ شركة سابك _ السعودية

المهندس إجمال ابوسالم

نائب المدير العام/ شركة الاسمدة اليابانية الاردنية _ الاردن

السيد | جعفر سالم

نائب المدير العام للشؤون التسويقية - شركة البوتاس العربية _ الاردن

السيد | بشار ملاحمة مدير عمليات التسويق/شركة البوتاس العربية ــ الاردن

السيد ارامي عثامنة مدير الشحن/شركة البوتاس العربية ـ الاردن

السيد | احمد محمود

مراقب التسويق أشركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات ـ البحرين السيد يوسف كمال

مراقب الشحن بالوكالة/شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات_البحرين

Mr. K.Satyanarayana Rao

الاردن Chief Operating Officer/Indo Jordan الاردن المنافق كريشان

مدير المصنع/ الهندية الاردنية ـ الاردن

شركة حبوب الفسفاط ـ تونس المهندس إمحسن عبد الحميد محمد رئيس القطاع التجاري/شركة النصر للاسمدة _ مصر السيد احمد شوقي زكي رئيس قطاعات التسويق والمبيعات/ الدلتا للاسمدة .. مصر السيد على محمد احمد قاسم رئيس قطاعات التسويق/ أبوقير للاسمدة السيد| محمد عوض صبيح السيد محمد عبد الفتاح سويدان نائب رئيس قطاعات التسويق - ابوقير للاسمدة السيدة مهاعبد السلام السيد | محمد حسنى السيد مليمان محمود الفقى الشركة المالية والصناعية المصرية المهندس محمد فتحي السيد الأمين العام المساعد - الأمانة العامة للاتحاد

رئيس القسم الاقتصادي - الأمانة العامة للاتحاد

السيد|ياسر خيري

ندوة علىية حول : مخاطر سوسة النخيل الحهراء

26-25 أذار / مارس - الرياض - المملكة العربية السعودية

تحت رعاية الشركة السعودية للصناعات الاساسية (سابك) وبالتنسيق مع الاتحاد العربي للإسمدة تم عقد ورشة عمل « مخاطر سوسة النخيل الحمرة، خلال الفترة 25 – 26 آفار/ مارس بحضور ما يقرب من 100 منارك من الحيراء في نقل لمكافحة الحيوية كمنتصر أساسي في الإدارة المتكاملة لمكافحة صوسة النخيل الحمراء في المملكة العربية السعودية ونخية من الباحثون والحيراء السعودية ونخية من الباحثون والحيراء السعودية الناب ومشروعات مكافحة الإفات وخيراء وباحثون من الدول العربية: مصرء تونس، المغرب، مختصون في مجال امراض الخيل مكافحاتها بالإضافة إلى أصحاب مزارع النخيل في المملكة العروبية السعودية من القطاع الحاص والعربات الغزاعية.

من الجدير بالذكر أن نخيل التمر في العالم يقدر عدده بحوالي 100 مليون منها 62 مليون مزروعة بالمنطقة العربية. وتعتبر حشرة سوسة النخيل الحمراء من أخطر الآفات المدمرة لشجرة نخيل الشعر في المنطقة العربية ، حيث تمثلك المنطقة العربية ثروة هائلة من اشجار النخيل

خصوصا بالمملكة العربية السعودية ،دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة والعراق وجمهورية مصر العربية وتونس والمغرب والسودان، لما تتله من تأثير سلمي على انتاج التمور بكافة انواعها وبالتالى اقتصاديات هذه الدول المعتمدة بشكل كبير عليها لفوائدها للتعددة من تنوع استخدام متجات النخيل في الصناعات المختلفة بالإضافة الى قدرتها الهائلة على التعايش في هذه المناطق الصحراوية لآلاف السنين.

أهداف الورشة :

- الوقوف على الوضع الحالي لانتشار حشرة سوسة النخيل الحمراء
 في المنطقة العربية والخليج بشكل خاص والجهود المبذولة لمنع انتشارها.
- 2 ـ تبادل التجارب والخبرات في مجال مكافحة هذه الآفات وبالتركيز على المكافحة الحيوية .







 ٤ - إيجاد آلية عربية فاعلة للتنسيق والتعاون في مجال مكافحة هذه الآفة على المستوى الإقليمي .

4. الوقوف على الآثار الاقتصادية لانتشار سوسة النخيل الحمراء في دول الخليج وبعض دول المنطقة العربية (من واقع نتائج مشروع المنظمة العربية للتنمية الزراعية) .

برنامج الورشة:

تضمنت الندوة أربع جلسات عمل خلال اليومين اليوه الاول

حشرة سوسة النخيل الحمراء في المنطقة العربية



رئيس الجلسة : الاخصائي الزراعي | فهد بن محمد آل ساقان

مدير عام إدارة وقاية المزروعات بوزارة الزراعة

- الوضع الراهن لحشرة سوسة النخيل الحمراء في المنطقة العربية

د. جمال حجازي

التعريف بمشروع المنظمة: نقل المكافحة الحيوية كعنصر أساسي في
 الإدارة المتكاملة الآفات لمكافحة سوسة النخيل الحمراء (المرحلة

الثالثة)

د. سامي العوض

- منجزات مشروع المكافحة الحيوية لسوسة النخيل الحمراء بالمملكة العربية السعودية -

م.زراعي أعمر عيسي آلمهنا

- طرق المكافحة لحشرة سوسة النخيل الحمراء إيجابياتها وسلبياتها د. محمود السعيد

الأسمدة العربية



جلسة العمل الثانية:

الحزم للتقنية التي تبنتها المنظمة في مشروعها لمكافحة الافة حيويا رئيس الجلسة: الدكتور إهاني بن عبدالرحمن بن ظفران الطويرقي مدير شعبة مكافحة آفات النخيل بوزارة الزراعة

- المكافحة الحيوية باستخدام النيماتودا المرضة للحشرات د. سامي العوض
- المكافحة الحيوية باستخدام الفطريات المرضة للحشرات د. جمال حجازی
 - المكافحة الحيوية في الإدارة المتكاملة للآفات د. محمه د سعید
- استخدام المصائد الفرمونية الكيرومونية في مكافحة حشرة سوسة النخيل الحمراء

د. سامي العوض

اليوم الثانى

جلسة العمل الثالثة:

اسة اتبجيات المكافحة المتكاملة لسو سة النخيل الحمراء رئيس الجلسة : الدكتور إبندرين محمد العتيبي

مدير عام إدارة الارشاد بوزارة الزراعة

- نتائج التطبيقات الحقلية الموسعة باستخدام الفطريات المرضة للحشرات ضد حشرة سوسة النخيل الحمراء د. جمال حجازي

- نتائج التطبيقات الحقلية الموسعة باستخدام النيماتودا الممرضة للحشرات. د. سامي العوض
- النجاحات التي حققها المشروع في مجال الحد من انتشار الآفة. د. سامي ا**لع**وض
- فرص تبنى الإنتاج التجاري للعزلات البيولوجية التي خرج بها المشروع.

د. سامي العوض

- آليات التنسيق والتعاون العربي في مكافحة السوسة على المستوى الإقليمي على المدى البعيد.

د. جمال حجازي

جلسة العمل الرابعة: أمراض النخيل عنطقة المغرب العربي رئيس الجلسة: الدكتور إ خالف الفهيد

مدير عام إدارة العلاقات العامة والعلام الزراعي بوزارة الزراعة

- امر اض النخيل المستجدة بالواحات التونسية د. على زوبة

- المشروع الاقليمي البحثي للكشف المبكر عن مرض البيوض على النخيل وتطوير تقانات مكافحته: اهدافه و اهم انجازاته والوضع الراهن وخطورته وطرق مكافحته بالوطن العربي

د. سدرة مولای الحسن



من اليمين إلى اليسار :د. جمال حجازى (مصر) د. علي زوبه (تونس) د.مولاي الحسن (المغرب) د. شفيق الاشقر الأمين العام للاتحاد السيد/ عمرو المهني (السعودية) د. سامي العوض الامارات العربية د. محمود سعيد (مصر)

التوحياك

يسير شه المحمل الأخير اله<u>باللور لي المريبة.</u> 8 الفقاه أن أخ المكروريقي رسيني الفقة فاقتم مخاه أماً عن أكارة والأناف عليها الهاران المنافض

الشاه خطاه الفي ما حي تجاني البرد كالي الاستغيارات عن موسد الفخيل الخيراء والاستعالة به في تطبيق الله الله به

لدراسة سوسة النخيل

للمساهمة مع الحكومات العربية ذات الصلة في مكافحة سوسة النخيل

13.دعبوة المنظمة العربية ومنظمة النفاو لمزيد من التعاون مع وزارات الزراعة في مكافحة سوسة النخيل الحيراء.

. 14. الـتركبـيــز عـلـى منع دخول آفات وامراض اخرى تمثل خطر على النخيل

الى المناطق السليمة 15. الدعوة الى تكوارعقد هذه الورشة كل عاميين تحت مظلة الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة.

16.عرض ملخص نتائج الندوة وعرضها في ورش العمل التي تنفذها شركة سابك في مناطق مختلفة من

العمل التي ينفذها شرده سابك في مناطق مختلفه مر المملكة



. 5.تشكيل فريق عمل وطني لكل دولة يعني بمكافحة سوسة النحيل وننسيق الجهود بالدول العربية.

بي في الدائديات والأجاميرات في الدرميات الثالثة والدر

ر في منا رسيري و اللكافحة الطفي به للشياسة النخير الكاف أنا

ي الإلاكار أن والأصلكة الفرياة السجوية إلى تنافح

الجارية خيارة جاريرة بالتبير من أب متحاري القراري

رِن مِني باب مراز عمل بخي الترفيع الطبقات الأقالة . الأعاد دة رقم بالما ال<u>ي تطبقات احقياة مستقدر الثلاثات</u>

 6 تشكيل لجمة عليا من الجهات المختصة بالدول العربية التي تواجه مشكلة سوسة النحيل على ان تجتمع بشكل دورى للوقوف على مستجدات ومتابعة اعمال القرق

7. وضع (يروتوكول) موحد لتحديد نسبة الإصابة

التفكير الاستراتيجي. التخطيط وصراقبة التنفيذ

8-6 آيار /مايو 2008 هندق مريديان - دمشق

يعقد الاتحاد العربي للاسمدة ورشة العمل الاقتصادية: "التفكير الاستراتيجي، التخطيط ومراقبة التنفيذ" خلال المُدَّة من 6-8/2008 بفندق مريديان دمشق – سوريا ، وبالتعاون والتنسيق مع الشركات السورية اعضاء الاتحاد.

ففى ظل ما تشهده المنطقة العربية من تسارع فى السعى لتحسين آليات التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية وتحسين المناخ العام للعمل، وتعزيز ادوات. على صعيد الهيئات والمنظمات والشركات والحكومات بدرن استثناء فقد جاء سعى الانحاد العربى للاسمدة وبالتعاون مع احد بيوت الخيرة العربية والاقليمية: المنظمة العربية للتنمية الادارية لعقد هذه الورشة المتخصصة للعاملين فى شركات صناعة الاسمدة بالوطن العربي لتعزيز قدر اتهم والارتقاء بادائهم وتزويدهم بالمهارات العلمية الحديثة فى الادارة والتخطيط الاستراتيجى للاعمال وصولاً بالمؤسسات الى تحقيق الاهداف المستهدفة

يتضمن برنامج الورشة في ايامه الثلاثة عدد من للوضوعات الرئيسية التي تخدم الهدف العام من الورشة وعدد من التمارين التطبيقية المساندة التي من شأنها تعريف وتدريب المشاركين وكيفية الوصول الى الخيارات السليمة في التخطيط والتنفيذ .

تستهدف هذه الورشة مشاركة:

- ـ المدراء العاملون في محال عمليات التسويق والمبيعات والمشتريات
 - ـ المديرون التجاريون
 - ـ العاملون في الدوائر المالية ذات العلاقة
 - ـ المدراء الاداريون، التخطيط، اتخاذ القرار
 - ... مدراء العمليات والصيانة ... مدراء العلاقات العامة

ــ مدراء العارفات العامه



الهوتهر الفنحا لراتعاد الدولحا لراسهدة

عقد الرشماد الدول للاسعدة مؤهمو الفتى هذا العام بمدينة (ساو باولو) بالبرازيل في الدونويل في والتعديد (ساولود الفلاء والعود لمناهي والتعديد الفلاء والعد المناهي والتعديد المناه المواقعة المناه الاستعداد. حضر المؤتمر حوال 100 فرة اس كافة دول الدائم وكان هناك مثاني للدول العربية من مصره المناجرين المناهد والمنوب. هذا، وقد ناقش المؤتمر وجهنية والمفوسة على مناهات المناهدة والمستعدة والبيئة المناهزة والمناهزة والمناهزة المناهزة العام الناسرة والمستعدة والبيئة المناهزة والمناهزة والمناهز

وأنمد تناولت ألايحات قضية الغذاء مقابل الوقودة مع التنامي الموجود حاليا في انتاج الوقود الحموي والمديرل. وقد اكنه الباحثون ان صناعة الاسمدة تعير داعمة للطاقة حيث تسمم إلى حد كبير في سد الفجوة الموجودة حاليا في بحال الوقود ؛ لكن لا نغفل مذى أصعبة الغذاء.

جانت التسبية المنتفانة المنتفانة المنتفانة المنتفانة المنتفانة المنتفانة المنتفانة المنتفانة الانتفاق الانتفاق الانتفاق المنتفانات الضارة والمسينة من الانتفاق المنتفاق المنت

كما طرحت بعض الأبحاث خرات بعض الشركات في بحال السلامة والصحة المهتبة أثناء العمرات؛ وجاءت كل الأبحاث من الدول العربية خاصة البحرين والسعودية وقد لاقت استحسانا كبيرا.

وُلقد تراس السيد المهندس/ عبدالرحمن الجواهري (شركة الخليج للصناعات البتروكيماوية) اجتماع اللجنة الفنية وذلك في اليوم السابق للمؤتمر الفني. تباول الاجتماع الموضوعات الآتية عمل اهتمام الاتحاد العربي للأسمدة:

لُولُ مرةً سيعقد الاتحاد الدولي للاسمدة مؤتمراً خاصاً عن السادمة والصحة والبينة بدولة البحرين في مارس 2009 وسيّدعي إليه كبار المؤسسات والشركات التي تهتم بتطبيقات السادمة والصحة والبينة في بجال صناعة الاسمدة.

يقوم الاتحاد حاليا بعمل دواسة احصالية للمقارنة بين الشركات في جهال السلامة والصحة والبيخ Benchmarking ، ومن للقرر أن تنجي الدراسة في شهر مابو القادم يقوم الاتحاد حاليا بمعل دراسة احصابية للمقارنة بين الشركات بهدت الترف علي مترسط الانبخائات وكفامة استهلاك الطاقة and بالمتحادة وفي هذا الوضع بمثلها الاتحاد و وقد عرضت اللجنة النفية مقتر عاص عاراتز السلامة، وفي هذا الوضع بمثلها الإتحاد العربي المتحدة عرة الاتحاد في هذا المجال، وكانت مثال ثلاثة عاوز .--

1)المُقتَرح الحّاص بجوانز السلامة للاتحاد العربي للاسمدة، ويرجع فيه إلى الجمعية المُلكية للوقاية من الحوادث ROSPA وهو يحتاج إلى فترة من 18 إلى 24 شهر - تمام المناسبة

لتجميع وتحليل البيانات وعرض النتائج.

2/مقترح "سبيط يقوم اساساً على الدرآسة الاحصائية لحوادث واصابات العمل بعيث تمنع الجائزة بلرجات مختلفة لكفاة الشركات التي امضت (مليون ساعة عمل)، (ومليوني ساعة عمل) بدون اصابات مقعدة، على شكل شهادة تقدرير للمركات الفائزة.

3. جائزة لأحسن الاسهامات في مجال السلامة والصحة والبيئة. كما متقوم مجموعة العمل الخاصة (بالسلامة والصحة والبيئة) ثم إحمة مبادئ السلامة للاتحاد لتعكس اهتمام الاتحاد بصورة الشمل من ناحية نظم الإدارة وقد تطوعت لجنة السلامة والصحة والبيئة بالإتحاد بم اجمعة تلك المبادئ.

وقد رفت بحدودة عمل السلامة والصحة والبيئة مسودة المايل عن السلامة في صناعة المسحدة و نقل به YARA برحساهم وسناعة لمبتدا المسلم المراحدة والمحدود المبتدا المسلم المبتدا المسلمة والمبتدا المسلمة المسل





في إطار سياسة شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات لتولي المستربين للناصب القيادية فيها ، فقد أعلنت الشركة عن أرقبات وتقلات كبيرة أصبحت بها تدار بقيادة بيرينية خالصة. في هذا الصدد ، صدق صاحب المعالى المشيخ خالصة. في هذا الصدد ، صدق صاحب المعالى المشيخ عيسى بن على آل خليفة مستشار صاحب السمو وتيس على الوزاد المشتوث الصناعية والنفطية رئيس بجلس إدارة الشركة على الرقبات المناعية والنفطية ديس بجلس إدارة الشركة على الأنهاء المناطقة بالمناطقة بالمام المشتون الفينة مثلاً المهتناس وصف أدوارد هورن الذي تقاعد عن العمل مؤخراً ، وجهذا يكتمل طاقم الإدارة الشائية بالمشركة ليكون بعربيا كمال طاقم الإدارة الشائية بالمشركة ليكون بعربيا كمالة.

كما شملت التعيينات كذلك المهندس أحمد عبدالله نور الدين مديراً لعمليات المصانع والمهندس فاضل مال الله الانصاري مديراً للشنون الفنية والمهندس أحمد غلوم إسماعيل مديراً للصيانة

تتقدم الأمانة العامة للاتحاد بالتهنئة للمهندس إيوسف عبد الله اليعقوب والمهندس أحمد نور الدين متمنية لهما دوام التوفيق والنجاح.

في الصُورة جلوسًا من اليمين إلى اليسار:-

المهندس فاضل الأنصاري - مدير الخدمات الفنية المهندس أحمد نورالدين - مدير عمليات المصانع المهندس عبدالرحمن جواهري - المدير العام

المهندس عبدالرحمن جواهري – المدير العام الشؤون الفنية المهندس أحمد غلوم — مدير الصيانة المهندس أحمد غلوم — مدير الصيانة

وقُوفًا من اليمين إلى اليسار: -

المهندس بدر المصوري - مراقب قسم التخطيط بالإنابة المهندس بودنابة - مراقب قسم الشحن بالإنابة المهندس جدال الشاووش - مراقب مصنع المثنانول بالإنابة المهندس نادر عبدالرحيم - مراقب قسم الفحص السيدة/ سلوى عبدالرحيم - عاسب دفع وتحصيل



أعلن صاحب المعالي الشيخ عيسي بن على آل خليفة مستشار سمو رئيس الوزراء للشؤون الصناعية والنفطية رئيس مجلس إدارة شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات أن الشركة قد حققت أرباحاً صافية قياسيّة بلغت 201 مليون دولاراً أمريكياً خلال عام 2007م.

قدم معالى رئيس مجلس إدارة الشركة الشكر والتقدير للسادة المساهمين والسادة أُعضاء مجلس الإدارة والإدارة التنفيذية وجميع العاملين في الشركة. كما أعرب معاليه عن عميق إعتزازه بالعلاقة الوطّيدة التي تربطً بين مملكة البحرين والمساهمين في كل من المملكة العربية السُّعودية ودولة الكويت الشقيقة، حيث تعد الشركة مثالاً ناجحاً للتعاون

الخليجي المشترك. وأوضح معاليه أن ما تحقق من أرباح قياسية جاء نتيجة الجهو د المخلصة التي بذلها العاملون في مواصلة ترشيد الانفاق وتخفيض المصروفات وتكلفة الْإنتاج مع تطويرَه، إضافة إلى جهود السادة السوقين الذين بذلوا جهدا مضاعفا لتسويق منتجات الشركة في الأسواق العالمية التي تقدم أكبر عائد للشركة ، منوها معالية بجهود الشركة في تدريب البحرينيين وتطوير القوى

وأضاف معاليه بأن إنتاج مصانع الأمونيا واليوريا والميثانول إستمر بأعلى مستوى من الجودة والكفاءة مع المحافظة على أقصى مستويات السلامة والصحة

هذا وقد أعرب سعادة الدكتور الشيخ محمد بن خليفة آل خليفة عن تقدير ه بالإنجازات المتميزة التي حققتها شركة الخليج لصناعة البتروكيماويات والتي تعتبر مثالًا ناجحًا للتعاون الخليجي آلمثمر. كما أشاد سعادته بالكَّفاءات الوطنية المخلصة التي تشرف عَّلي إدارة وتشغيل مثل هذه الصناعة المتقدمة ذات التقنية العِالِّية والتي تبوأَتُ مكَانةً مرموقّةً عالمياً في صناعة البتروكيماويات، متمنياً سعادته لهذه الشركة الرائدة والقائمين عليها دوام التوفيق والنجاح.

من جهته، أكد المهندس عبدالرحمن جواهري مدير عام الشركة إستمرار إنتاج مصانع الأمونيا واليوريا والميثانول بأعلى مستوى من الجودة والكَّفاءة، مع الحفاظ على أفضل مستويات السَّلامة والصحة والبيئة. كُما أوضح بآن الشركة واصلت في عام 2007م كما في الأعوام السابقة تحقيق الإنجاز تلو الآخر حيث تمخضت جهو دها لترشيد الانفاق وزيادة

حصلَّت خلال عام 2007م على الجائزة العَّالمية في مجال السلامة والصحة المهنية من الجمعية الملكية للوقاية من الحوادث (RoSPA) بالمملكة المتحدة نظير تميزها عالمياً في التقيد بمعايير السلامة والصحة



الحمعية العمومية تقرر توزيع ازارياج بالكامل على الهساهوين

المهنية وتبوئها دوراً ريادياً في هذا المجال. كما إستطاعت الشركة اعادة إعتماد نظام السلامة والصحة المهنية (OHSAS 18001) بكل سلاسة ويسر بسبب الأنظمة الوقائية المتبعة في الشركة. وأثمرت جهود الشركة عنى إتمام ما يصل مجموع ساعات العمل التي أتمت دون حوادث مقعدة عن العمل إلى أكثر من 10 ملايين ساعة، معتبراً ذلك انجازا رائعاً

وتقديرا للجهود الحثيثة التي تبذلها الشركة لتطوير وتدريب البحرينيين من داخل وخارج الشركة، إستحقت الشركة المركز الأول بين الشركات المعفية من إشتراكات التدريب المهنى ونالت

جائزة التميز في مجال التدريب و تأهيل العمالة الوطنية للقطاع الأهلي، إضافة إلى درع التميز العام من «الفئة الاولى» وجميعها من وزارة العمل بمملكة البحرين لعام 2007م. وأضاف جواهري قائلاً بأن المعدل الشهري لِلقِوى العاملة خلالِ العام الماضي بلغ 474 عاملًا، إضافة إلى 41 متدرباً أتم منهم 17 موظفاً برامجهم التدريبيَّة بنجاح بالإضافة إلى 7 عن أنهوا برامج التطوير لشغل مناصب قيادية من الشركة. كما بلغ عدد الدورات والبرامج التدريبية التي نفذتها الشركة داخل وخارج المملكة 204 برنامجاً في شتى الاختصاصات حضرها 934 مشاركاً. ووأعرب عن سعادته بأنَّ ما تحقق من أرباح قياسية جاء نتيجة للجهود المخلصة التي بذلها العاملون من ترشيد للآنفاق وتخفيض للمصروفات وتكلفة الإنتاج مع تطويره وذلك بدعم مستمر وتوجيهات سديدة من مجلس إدارة الشركة الموقر، ونوه بجهود الشركة في تدريب البحرينيين وتطوير القوى العاملة مع الإهتمام بأولوية السلامة والصحة المهنية.

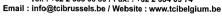
تي- سي- أي سنقلة لمراقبة عمليات الشحن شركة مستقلة لمراقبة عمليات الشحن

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المحيرالعام لمنظمة الاغذية والزراعة : استغرال عاندات المادرات النفطية لدعم الاستثمارات العامة في قطاع الزراعة

قال الدكتورجاك ضيوف ، المديرالعام لمنظمة الأخذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة (APA) أن العائدات المتزايدة من صادرات النفط بامكانها ان تشكل فرصة ممتازة لدعم الاستثمارات العامة في قطاع الزراعة لاتحاد الشرق الادنى الذي يعاني من انعدام الاس الخذائي وتدني الاراضي وندرة المباه والامراض الحيوانية ، ناصيات عن ارتفاع فاتورة الواردات الخذائية

وقال الدكتور ضيوف « أن تنه الاستثمار في قطاع الزراعة من خلال المصادر الداخلية والخارجية تنه نبية الاستثمار في قطاع الزراعة من حضار أن نجيل المسادن الخارجية في بلدان القرق الادني كما هو الحال في المسادن الناسة الاخرى قد أخذ يعدني منذ العام 1955 ، لذلك بات الامر حاسم على الحكومات أن ترسم سياسات طبوحة بهفوف رفع نصيب قطاع الزراعة من اجمال حجم الانتقاق، وأضاف « أن الدرل التابية تقطاع الزراعة من اجمال حجم الانتقاق، وأضاف « أن الدرل التابية من عمل المساعدات الاظليمية لقطاع الزراعة من اجمال الدرل التابية تقطاع الزراعة من المساعدات الاظليمية لقطاع الزراعة ركا ترف أيضا المساعدات الاظليمية لقطاع الزراعة منا المشاكلة المذكور». وحسبة تقارم النظمة قان الجورة والمشاكلة مسورة اجمالية في القابل الاركان من 31 في المائة الى 15 في المائة بليا المؤتف الدي ارتقة فيه العدد الإجمال للارشخاص اللذين يعانون في تقدم 12 نقص التغذية في بلدان المؤثم الاقليمي للخرق الادني البالغ عددهم 22 نقص التغذية في بلدان المؤثم الاقليمي بلارق الادني البالغ عددهم 25 وكما يكرأن نحو 33 مليون نسخة مي بللدان الدين وقتحس وكان يتو 31 مي باللذي التفاون نشخص .

به المجلور والسطور المسلمين المادي المتابعة المسلمين المسلمين المسلمين ومما يكون المسلمين ومالين المتابرة المادية المسلمين المتابرة المسلمين المسل

واشار الدكتور ضيوف الى أن الزراعة في الشرق الآدني ستواجه تحديات كبيرة في المذى المتوسط والمدى طويل الآجل، حيث أن المياه تشيي عقبة رؤيسية التحقيق انتاج زراعي أعلى في المنطقة. واوضح أن سكان المنطقة يتعتمدون على أقل من 2 في المائة من مصادرالمياه العلمية في العالم ولكن من كل قطرة ماه. ورضم التحسن في استخدامات المياه والنظم الاروائية الاكترة عاطية بفضل التقدم التكنولوجي، فان التائج المتحققة مازالت غير كافعة.

علاوة على ذلك ، فان محدودية الاراضى الصالحة للزراعة تجمل من الزراعة المحلية قطاعا مهددا بالمخاطر بدرجة كبيرة ، علما بأن تدني الاراضى يُعد مشكلة بيئية كبيرة في الشرق الأدني.

وقال المدير العم المنظمة « أن خطار انفلونز الطيورييتي خطراً حقيقياً ووستدعي يقطة أوثق . فقد ممكنت العديد من بلدان الاقليم بفضل الدعم المديد من بلدان الاقليم بفضل الدعم الذي قدت اليها المنظمة من اتخاذ اجراءات وقايق عناسية ، ولكن تلك الدول ماتران بحاجة الى المزيد من الدعم ، سهما وأن سلالات جديدة من أمراض حيوانية أخرى قد برزت في المنطقة ، مما في ذلك مرض (زونوسز) أي المرض للذي باستطاعته أن يتقل من أخيران الى الانسان (زونوسز)

الطلب على الأسهدة قد يفوق الإمدادات العالهية بحلول الفترة 2012/2011 حسب تقرير جديد لهنظهة الأغذية والزراعة

استناداً إلى تقرير جديد أصدرته اليوم منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للام المتحدة (FAO) بعنوان "الاتجاهات الراهنة للاسمدة في العالم والتوقعات حتى الفترة 2011-2012 " أن انتاج العالم من الأسمدة قديفو ق حجم الطلب في غضون السنوات الخمس المقبلة وسيعزز بذلك مستويات أعلى من إنتاج الأغذية والطاقة الاسعار المرتفعة للسلع التي شهدتها السنوات الاخيرة قد أدت وفى الوقت الذي يتوقع فيه أن يبقى الطلب على المحاصيل الغذانية الأساسية والفوآكه والخضار وعلى المنتجات الحيوانية وعلى محاصيل الطاقة الحيوية على قوته فأننا نتوقع أن يتنامي الطلب على إمدادات الإسمدة بصورة كافية لتلبية الاستهلاك المرتفع بدرجة أكبر.. وحسب تقرير المنظمة فأن إمدادات العالم من الاسمدة بما في مليون طن تقريباً مما يعكس نمو أسنوياً بمعدل 3 في المائة في الفترة 2008/2007 يما يكفي بشكل مريح لتغطية النمو في حجم الطلب بنسبة 1.9 في المائة سنوياً. ومن المتوقع أنَّ بنمو إجمالي الإنتاج من 206.5مليون طن في الفترة 2008/2007 ليبلغ241 مليون طن في الفترة 2012/2011. ثم أن حجم الطلب على الأسمدة سيزداد من 197 مليون طن حالياً إلى 216 مليون طن في الفترة ومن المتوقع أيضاً أن يرتفع حجم الطلب العالمي على النيتروجين

البدادات العالم من استحدة الفوضات متكن تقدار 6.3 مليون طن طن وإمدادات البوتاسوم عقدار 4.9 مليون طن ومنظل أفر فيقا المصدر الرئيس للفوسفات علما بانها أيضاستريه من صادرات البتروجين بيدما تستور دكل إحداجيا جاتها من أنواع المتورجين كافة وسيطل أفريقها الاستخدة عقصرا إلى حد كبير على 10 بالمداد، أما البلدان الرئيسية المستهلكة فهي : مصر وجوب أفريقها والمغرب. وحرب أفريقها والمغرب عنواجه حالة عجر متزايد في الفوسفات للتروجرين وأن المنطقة ستواجه حالة عجر متزايد في الفوسفات

هذا ومن المرجح أن تنتج آسياً فائضاً متز ايداً وبسرعة من النتروجين

ولكنها ستواصل إستيرادتها من الفوسفات والبوتاسيوم.

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utilization gene across N-limited environments and no yield loss when rates were decreased from about 200 to 45 kg N/ha (Topp 2007). Genetics for improved nutrient use efficiency would be welcomed by the farmer and industry allike to ensure nutrients are used most effectively. However, regardless of genetic advances in nutrient utilization, fertilizer BMPs will still be the cornerstone of nutrient management.

Conclusion

■Plant nutrition systems are changing in response to new demands for biofuels and environmental concerns. New tools are available to improve our management capabilities and there is a greater awareness of the need to improve nutrient use efficiency. However, the basics of good agronomy and management are still the foundation of profitable and sustainable crop production and nutrient management.

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- Nutrient use efficiency is higher at the lower part of the curve because any addition of a limiting nutrient gives a relatively large yield response. Then, following the law of diminishing returns, response to the next increment of applied nutrient decreases and efficiency of the applied nutrient also decreases, because the increment of yield response is smaller.
- ■Using lower rates of fertilizer produces the highest nutrient efficiencies, regardless of which index is used, but that does not mean lower rates are better for the environment. Applying less than optimal rates leads to nutrient mining and lower yielding crops which produce less above- and below-ground residues to build soil organic matter and protect the soil against erosion. Maximizing nutrient use efficiency should not be the primary goal, even if environmental protection is the only concern. The goal should be to use fertilizers effectively and efficiently, and to do that requires more than just adjusting rates. It requires applying the correct nutrient in the amount needed, timed and placed to meet crop demand.
- ■Right product, right rate, right time, and right place are the underlying principles of fertilizer management and the foundation of fertilizer BMPs. These guiding principles for fertilizer management were summarized as follows in Roberts (2007).

Right product: Match the fertilizer source and product to crop need and soil properties. Be aware of nutrient interactions and balance N, P, K, and other nutrients according to soil analysis and crop needs. Balanced fertilization is one of the keys to increasing nutrient use efficiency.

Right rate: Match the amount of fertilizer applied to the crop needs. Too much fertilizer leads to leaching and other losses to the environment and too little results in lower yields and crop quality and less residue to protect and build the soil. Realistic yield goals, soil testing, omission plots, crop nutrient budgets, tissue testing, plant analysis, applicator calibration, variable rate technology, crop scouting, record keeping, and untrient management planning are BMPs that will help determine the right rate of fertilizer to apply.

Right time: Make nutrients available when the crop needs them. Nutrients are used most efficiently when their availability is synchronized with crop demand. Application timing (pre-plant or split applications),controlled release technologies, stabilizers and inhibitors, and product choice are examples of BMPs that influence the timing of nutrient availability.

Right place: Place and keep nutrients where crops can use them. Application method is critical for efficient fertilizer use. Crop, cropping system, and soil properties dictate the most appropriate method of application, but incorporation is usually the best option to keep nutrients in place and increase their efficiency. Conservation tillage, buffer strips, cover crops, and irrigation management are other BMPs that will help keep fertilizer nutrients where they were placed and accessible to growing crops.

- ■These "rights" can be considered the objectives of fertilizer management. They do not at independently, but are interdependent. For example, the fertilizer product may determine how the fertilizer should be placed, i.e. surface applied or incorporated, and the placement may influence the application rate. These "rights" are also interlinked and influenced by other agronomic BMPs. For example, row spacing can influence application rate and placement, seedling sensitivity to salts will influence fertilizer source and placement, tillage system will impact placement and timing options, and so on.
- Fertilizer BMPs must be site- and grower-specific. They must be sufficiently flexible to be used by small, low-tech farmers in developing countries and large high-tech farmers in developed countries. Right product, rate, time, and place are an integral part of a global framework being proposed by IPNI (IPNI 2007) and under consideration by the International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA) as part of an initiative of an IFA Task Force on Fertilizer Best Management Practices.
- Appropriate fertilizer BMPs may not be the only tools accessible for increasing nutrient use efficiency. The biotech industry is evaluating genetics for N-efficient crops. Monsanto recently announced collaboration with Evogene, another biotech company, to improve N use efficiency in maize, soybeans, canola, and cotton (Monsanto 2007). Evogene is reported to have discovered a number of genes that help plants maintain yield with lower applications of N. Last year, field trials in Illinois and lowa reportedly demonstrated yield increases of 5 to 15% with Monsanto's lead N

recovery in cereals are 0.3-0.5. Under conditions of best management, RE of N could range from 0.5-0.8.

■Each index of efficiency gives a different value and has a different interpretation with associated limitations.PFP and AE are production efficiencies, i.e. the output is the harvested crop and PNB and RE are recovery efficiencies, or the nutrient recovered by the crop. For example, Snyder and Bruulsema (2007) calculated efficiency values for N from an irrigated maize trial in Nebraska (Table 1).

■ Each index of efficiency decreases with increasing rate of N, suggesting that the lowest N rate is the most efficient system. However, the most profitable system was at 134 kg N/ha. There is always a trade-off between efficiency and profitability.

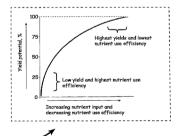
N rate	Yield	Total N uptake	Grain N uptake	Produc efficien			overy encies	Net return to applied N*	
	Kg/ha			PFP	AE	PNB	RE	\$/ha	
0	7526	121	82	-	-	-	-	-	
67	8593	148	95	128	16	1.42	0.39	91	
. 101	8969	158	101	89	14	1.00	0.36	111	
134	9229	166	105	69	. 13	0.78	0.33	116	
168	9345	171	108	56	11	0.64	0.30	106	
202	9345	176	110	47	9	0.55	0.27	79	

PFP=Y/F, kg yield/kg N applied; AE= (Y-Y0)/F, kg yield increase/kg kg N applied; PNB=UHar/F, kg grain N uptake/kg N applied; RE=(U-U0)/F, kg increase in total N uptake/kg N applied; Where: F=N applied, Y=yield, Y0=yield without N, UHar=N content of grain, U= total N uptake, U0=total N uptake without N.

*Net return calculated assuming N cost US\$0.88/kg and maize valued at US\$ 0.14/kg.

Table 1. Nitrogen use efficiency calculated from N response data (3-yr average) reported for an irrigated maize study (adapted from Snyder and Bruulsema 2007).

Finaximizing nutrient use efficiency were our only goal, then we would always want to work at the lower part of the yield response curve since efficiency is inversely related to yield response to applied fertilizer. For example, on a typical yield response curve, the lower part of the curve is characterized by low yields because few nutrients are available or applied (Figure 5).



Midwest (Whipker and Akridge 2007). About 73% of survey respondents in the Midwest, the largest responding group.

indicated they offered precision services (Figure 3).



■ Seven years ago only 52% of dealerships were offering precision services. GPS guidance systems are the most common precision technology offered today, but soil sampling with GPS and field mapping using GIS are still very prevalent (Figure 4).

and Akridge 2007).



Figure 4. Precision ag services offered in the Midwest U.S. over tir (Whipker and Akridge 2007).

About 56% of dealerships offer single-nutrient variable rate application (a doubling of the 26% that offered this technology 10 years ago) and 32% offer multi-nutrient variable application. Both single-and multi-nutrient variable rate applications are expected to further increase over the next 2 years.

- ■These new high tech tools are changing the way farmers make nutrient management decisions. Some technologies such as remote sensing and on-the-go-sensing are still under development and evaluation, while others (e.g. intensive soil sampling, yield monitoring, and variable rate application) have been successfully implemented to varying degrees.
- One of the most recent developments, guidance systems are attracting great interest among farmers. Guidance systems use GPS to steer tractors and other application equipment in straight lines, thus reducing costs associated with skips and overlaps plus allow operation of equipment in darkness or reduced visibility and

reduce driver fatigue. A more in-depth discussion of precision agriculture and its application in nutrient management is available in a compilation of Site-Specific Management Guidelines covering 45 different topics (SSMGs 2007).

Nutrient Use Efficiency and Fertilizer Best Management Practices

- Nutrient use efficiency is a common and recurring theme in today's political and academic discussions. Driven by a growing concern or perception that plant nutrients, particularly mineral fertilizers, are being used excessively and inappropriately resulting in harmful effects to our environment, there is a greater awareness of the need to manage plant nutrients effectively and efficiently. However, nutrient use efficiency is complicated and easily misunderstood or misrepresented as there are numerous definitions of and ways to calculate it.
- Four of the most commonly used indices for nutrient use efficiency have been described by Snyder and Bruulsema (2007).
- 1.Partial factor productivity (PFP), the simplest measure of efficiency, is calculated in units of crop yield per unit of nutrient applied and is easily determined for any farm that keeps records of fertilizer inputs and crop outputs. PFP for N can range from 40 to 80 kg of cereal production per kg of apollied N.
- 2.Agronomic efficiency (AE) is the yield increase per unit of nutrient applied. It is more complicated in that it requires an estimate of yield without a nutrient input, or a test strip or plot where no fertilizer was applied. AE of N ranges from 10 to 30 kg of cereal grain per kg of N.
- 3.The simplest form of recovery efficiency is the partial nutrient balance (PNB), or removal to use ratio, calculated as the nutrient in the harvested portion of the crop per unit of nutrient applied. It is easily measured and is useful to farmers. PNB ratios <1 indicate nutrient removal was less than nutrient application and the soil fertility is improving. Ratios >1 indicate nutrient removal in excess of application or nutrient mining. A PNB near 1 reflects system sustainability.
- 4.Recovery efficiency (RE) is more complicated and more useful to scientists. It is defined as increase in crop uptake in response to applied nutrient and requires an estimate of nutrient uptake from an unfertilized control treatment. Typical values for N

all time high, but nutrient management is being closely scrutinized.

- How the U.S. handling of ethanol is increasing need for more maize and what is the potential impact on the fertilizer industry? Strong demand for ethanol is causing higher maize prices and providing incentives to increase maize acreage. Most of the increase in maize planting in the U.S. occurs by adjusting the normal maize/ sovbean rotation ... farmers have been planting more maize and less soybeans, but adjusting rotations is somewhat limited for both agronomic and economic reasons. The U.S. has set aside fragile land in a Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), but expanding maize production into CRP lands would not be sustainable or environmentally acceptable. Increasing unit production is the other and more probable option for meeting increased maize requirements.
- ■Policymakers and the biotech industry are confident U.S. maize yields can double within a generation due to the development of drought-resistant maize (Cassman and Liska 2007). With the current maize production at about 9.2 metric tha, bringing the yield up to 18 tha over the next 30 years would require a 2.3% exponential rate of growth. However, Cassman and Liska (2007) point out the 40-year trend for U.S. maize yields have been linear with an annual increase of 112 kg/ha or a 1.2% relative gain compared to the current 9.2 tha yields (Figure 2).

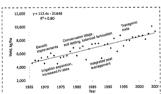


Figure 2. U.S. maize trends and technological advances that contributed to the samual rate of gain of 112 kg/ha from 1966-2005 (adopted from Cassman and Liska 2007).

And, the past trend has been supported by introduction of hybrids, expansion in irrigation, conservation tillage, soil testing, and balanced fertilization, and the introduction of transgenic insect resistant "Bt" maize. If the genetics industry can deliver on the promised yield increases of about 3% per annum and if that genetic potential can be converted into more yield, nutrient consumption will increase significantly. Going forward through 2020, Fixen (2007) estimated the extra production

from a 3% annual increase in maize yields would require an additional 18% N, 21% P, and 13% K compared to current U.S. fertilizer use (average of 2004-2006)

■Ethanol production from cellulosic biomass is currently under development at pilot plant stages and could potentially be commercialized, possibly within the next 5 years. When cellulosic ethanol production becomes commercially viable, it will have a large impact on K demand. Current estimates indicate the U.S. has about 194 M t of biomass from agricultural lands that could be used for ethanol production; 75 M t or almost 40% of that is from maize stover. Using average nutrient concentrations, maize stover would contain 713,000 t N, 214,000 t of P205, and 1.2 M t of K2O, or 6, 5, and 23% of current annual U.S. consumption for N, P2O5, and K2O (Fixen 2007).

Precision Agriculture

- recision agriculture can be described as a group of technologies used to monitor and manage in-field spatial variability. The concept has been around for about 20 years, but unlike site-specific farming, which has been practiced since the beginning of agriculture when farm work was done with horses and the farmer could easily manage one part of the field differently from another, precision agriculture uses information to customize soil and crop management to fit specific field conditions (Lowenberg-DeBoer and Erickson 2000). Precision agriculture depends on global positioning systems (GPS) and other technologies to gather soil and crop soil information and geographic information systems (GIS) to map and manage that information. It includes grid soil sampling, vield monitors, applicators that can vary input rates across a field, and remote sensing applications. Precision technologies can be used independently or grouped together. For example, a farmer might use grid soil sampling and a yield monitor to develop a nutrient application map and variable rate technology to apply different rates of fertilizer to different zones in the field.
- Based on 2003 United States Department of Agriculture surveys, yield monitors are the most widely adopted precision tool, being used on over 35% of U.S. maize acreage and almost 30% of soybean acreage (Daberkow et al. 2006). Variable-rate fertilizer applicators were used on about 10% of maize acreage. A recent survey of precision agriculture services offered by 2500 retail fertilizer dealerships across the U.S. suggests the

New Trends in Plant Nutrition Systems

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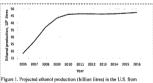
Introduction

emand for plant nutrients has never been greater. World fertilizer demand is expected to reach 163.9 million metric tons (M t) in 2006/07. almost 5% more than the year before (Heffer 2007). Forecasts over the next 5 years suggest growth will continue at 2.6% per annum. Global economic growth remains strong, especially in emerging economies where increased income is resulting in more animal-based protein, fruit, vegetables, and vegetable oils in the diet and less cereals and plantbased protein. Feed grains and vegetable crops have a higher nutrient demand than cereal and pulse crops. Coupled with changing and improved diets, energy demands and high crude oil prices are driving unprecedented growth in biofuels.

- Global production of biofuels doubled in the last 5 years and will likely double again in the next few vears (IFA 2007). The world produced about 37 billion litres of biofuels in 2005, 85% from ethanol. Brazil accounted for 48% of the ethanol produced: the U.S., 44%. In 2006, global ethanol production peaked at 51 billion litres; 39% produced in the U.S. and 33% in Brazil (RFA 2007), Production is expected to continue to increase in the future.
- mmBiofuels and their impact on nutrient demand is just one of the new trends related to plant nutrition. Potential negative impacts of fertilization on water and air quality and climate change are attracting considerable public attention and are affecting how we manage plant nutrients. Precision agriculture has provided new tools to improve our ability to manage nutrients and there is an increased focus and awareness of site-specific nutrient management as a means of reducing the environmental foot print of using plant nutrients. The fertilizer industry is advocating greater awareness of fertilizer best management practices (BMPs), which will also reduce environmental impacts related to nutrient use and improve public perception of our industry.

Riofuels

The U.S. has been the world's largest producer and exporter of maize and is now the world's largest producer of ethanol, made primarily from maize, In 2006, the U.S. produced 18.5 billion litres of ethanol from about 40.7 M t of maize, or 14.4% of the maize crop (RFA 2007, WASDE 2007). That exceeded the previous year's production by about 3.8 billion litres or 25%. production is projected to be 26.9 billion litres in 2007 (FAPRI 2007), which will require 53.7 M t of maize or about 20% of the U.S. maize crop. During the next decade, U.S. ethanol production is expected to steadily increase and will exceed 45 billion litres in the next few years and then level off at just below 50 billion litres (Figure 1)



2007-2016 (FAPRI 2007).

■ The effects of the explosive demand for ethanol are rippling throughout the field crop sector in the U.S. and throughout the world. Maize prices have increased, allocation of acreage among crops is changing, U.S. maize exports are flat or declining (Schoonover and Muller 2006), a trend expected to continue, and feed and food prices are increasing, not just in the U.S., but in many areas of the world. These related factors are generating considerable debate about "food vs. fuel" and critics are questioning the "greenness" of ethanol production, all of which impact the fertilizer industry ... nutrient demand is at an

Arnaud Leclezio

MS Island Fertilizer, Mauritius, Africa

"On the advice of Irrimec in South Africa, Island Fertilizer purchased a complete blending plant from Yargus. It is the best move we could have made. In 18 months of operating, it has never failed. It was a concern to be far away from Yargus in the U.S.A., so we purchased spares with the blender. We have never used them. We wish to thank and congratulate all at Yargus for their superb service and the quality."



Volumetric Blend Systems



Chain Paddle Conveyors





Rotary Blend Systems





at only modest 14% compared to the existing fleet, against 115% for 50-60,000 dwt, 38 % for 60-100,000 dwt, and 86% for vessels over 100,000 dwt. Thereby, the fertilizer industry and other users of handysize and handymax vessels should observe that over the next 2-3 vears the fleet growth for such vessels will be very small. But there will be a strong pressure in the marketolace from above in view of the very large order book for Supramax vessels. Panamax tonnage will have to face increased pressure in the next few years both from smaller and from larger vessel sizes. Within the 10-50,000 dwt size range there are also significant differences, with only about 3% on order for the size groups 10-25,000 dwt and 40-50,000 dwt. against 27% for 25-40,000 dwt.

It is interesting to observe the very strong recent revival in the interest for multipurpose vessels. Their flexibility in combining trades in small dry bulk cargoes with project cargoes and containers is getting much attention these days. Whereas only 2% of the multipurpose fleet was younger than 5 years at the beginning of last year and only 5% were younger than 10 years, the present order book stands at 27% of the existing fleet of such vessels.At the same time, ordering of bulk carriers in the range 10-25,000 dwt is minimal and also orders for small container feeder vessels are modest. Actually, multipurpose vessels have a larger existing teu capacity and order book than for pure container feeder vessels in the size range 100-1,000 teu.

ome months ago, it was reported that a major fertilizer company because of the extremely strong bulk carrier freight market had instructed their logistics people to ship all fertilizer cargo by container vessels instead of by bulk carriers. With the normalization now taking place in the dry bulk market, switching back to bulk carriers represents a modest silver lining element, increasing dry bulk tonnage demand somewhat.

Looking ahead, the short and mid-term dry bulk market still looks quite solid, but deliveries of new vessels will really start to bite in early 2009 and 2010 will definitely be a very though year for dry bulk owners and a also a year when cargo owners should position themselves to secure cheaper freights for subsequent years. In the meantime, cargo owners will choose spot fixtures or short term contracts in order to be in a position to benefit from a future window of opportunity.

ulk carrier prices have not yet seen major downward corrections although spot rates have softened strongly and timecharter rates have also been significantly reduced.

It is interesting to observe that 15-year old handysize bulk carriers are at present valued at the same level as the newbuilding price for such vessels and that the value of 5-year old vessels are as much as about 50% higher than the going newbuilding price. Obviously considerable changes will take place in the next few years.

||_||aving followed the shipping industry closely as a market analyst for about 40 years, it is indeed sad to observe still another rally of crazy ordering of ships, not least in the dry bulk segment. Once more, it seems much easier to invest than to harvest. Cash seems to be burning in the pockets of shipowners and many finance institutions seem to have forgotten about vital elements of market dynamics in shipping. The order book for all types of vessels stood at 46% at the beginning of this year. Just as a brief illustration, if vessels are expected to sail until the age of 25 years, then 4% will have to be replaced every year to maintain the fleet size. With a yard delivery time of 3 years an order book of 12% should suffice for that end. Many vessels could well last several more years and the age profile is not even, as there are many very young vessel types. Unless we see a very strong increase in scrapping, the total world fleet of all types could increase by well above 10% per year over the next 3 years. In my view, it seems timely to ask what the shipyards shall do after 2010. Perhaps cancellation fees can be a good business for some of the greenfield vards?

In 2007 and 3.8% in 2008. In October 2007, these forecasts were revised to 6.8% growth in both 2007 and in 2008. And now it seems that demand growth in 2007 will be about the same as the production growth at 7.3%. What will happen this year and in the next few years will to quite some degree depend on financial unrest, energy prices and developments in several political and military trouble spots.

igh oil prices gave good support to coal demand in important countries and that is likely to continue. At present, China is experiencing a severe winter and has put a lid on coal exports which have shown a falling trend, whereas coal imports to China is surging. In general, I still see coal imports to China as the perhaps largest upside in dry bulk tonnage demand in the years ahead and it seems that India is also bound for strong coal import increases. Many other industries have also seen favourable developments in 2007. For instance, world production of primary aluminium increased 12.6% in 2007, with China up about 45%.

The dry bulk freight market has recently got solid support from severe congestion in coal and iron ore ports because infrastructure developments have not been able to keep pace with the strong trade volume developments. This has been tying up considerable tonnage capacity in long waiting times. When such infrastructure comes in place or the trade growth slackens, reduced congestion could have a significant downward leverage on freight rates.

thelongerterm, it seems that environmental problems will contribute strongly to the demand for dry bulk vessels. Extremely strong winds and flooding in many areas will increase demand for steel and cement, as well as for other construction materials to be used to repair damages and also for works to prevent damages in future, like construction of dikes. Revised city planning and infrastructure planning in general because of rising sea levels will have some of the same effect. There has lately been much focus on bio-fuel. Where the

crushing of soybeans and oil seeds is going to take place will have an impact on type of vessels required in the future, whether to carry beans and meal on the dry side, or vegetable oil in chemical carriers on the other. In addition to environmental concern favouring the use of various types of bio-fuel, more concern is gradually voiced about burning food and social repercussions following price hikes and reduced food supply in different growth areas.

hanging weather conditions, with dry areas becoming dryer and wet areas even more wet, will most likely require more grain and other foodstuffs to be produced on the prairies and on the pampas in the future. This will result in increased shipment distances for agricultural products, in particular when filling in for troubled Australian exports. In areas with an extensive way of farming, in the sense that limited cultivation is taking place and where the use of fertilizer has been modest and yield per area comparatively low, there is a clear upside for more use of fertilizer which will also trigger more demand for fertilizer raw materials.

ooking at the main vessel types, contracting volumes for bulk carrier newbuildings almost tripled from about 50 million dwt in 2006 to 146 million dwt in 2007, whereas new orders for oil tankers were almost halved from about 86 million dwt to 45 million dwt and new orders for container vessels rose strongly from about 22 million dwt to 36 million dwt.

The strong bulk carrier order book increase contains a substantial number of large tankers to be converted into Very Large Ore Carriers in a fairly short time. This sudden conversion activity has dampened dry bulk market prospects significantly. The bulk carrier order book towards end January, according to Fearnleys, amounted to about 53% of the existing bulk carrier fleet, with scheduled deliveries of 8.4% in 2008, 12.9% in 2009, and, so far, 19.3% in 2010.

Here, it is important to observe that there are very significant differences with regard to order book volumes for individual size groups. Thus, the order book for 10-50.000 dwt stood

Changing Dry Bulk Balance Goog News for Cargo Owners

Shipping Adviser Jarle Hammer

Hammer Maritime Strategies

The dry bulk market has been fantastic and exceeded almost all expectations - and fears. Between last year's AFA International Annual Fertilizers Forum and late October/mid-November dry bulk freight rates for different vessel sizes showed incredible growth. Since then we have seen significant downward market corrections and reasons for further substantial transportation costs savings for the cargo owners. Excessive ordering of bulk carriers have continued in the first part of this year and coming vintages of bulk carriers will later on be hard for the freight market to absorb. especially in 2010, when scheduled deliveries now amount to close to 20% of the present fleet to be delivered in just one year alone.

A v prediction at this Forum one year ago of Wa still solid dry bulk market turned out to more than a mild understatement. Between the gathering in early February last year and mid-November the Baltic Dry Bulk Index rose 156% from an already very strong level. However, towards the end of January it had been practically halved and had fallen back as much as 49% to a level which was, however, still 30% higher than when we met last year. The Capesize index rose 160%, before falling back 56% over the same period. Smaller sizes saw rates peaking in late October, Panamax rates rose as much as 184%, before dropping back 53%. Supramax rose 152%, followed by a decline of 43% and Handymax rose 142% before decreasing 34% by late January. It should be observed that present rates for all sizes are still way above break-even level for vessels acquired in today's market. It can also be seen that rates for smaller sizes are more robust than for larger sizes. These indices are based on timecharter equivalents, or earnings in USD/day. On top of this, the cargo owners have also had to pay up for very high bunker prices, which were about 80% higher at the end of last year than one year before.

n the tonnage demand side, strong global steel demand, and particular in China, was the key driver. The steel industry accounts for roughly half of total dry bulk tonnage demand through shipments of iron ore, coking coal, steel scrap, manganese, ferroallovs and other input materials for the steel industry and also through the very large trade in steel products. Last year, world crude steel production, according to the International Iron and Steel Institute, IISI, increased 7.3% and the pig iron production, which requires iron ore and coking coal, increased as much as 8.4%. China's pig iron production rose 15.6% in 2007, whereas the rest of the world saw a modest increase of 2.0%. There was a clearly slower growth towards the end of the year and in December; China's crude steel production was 9.2% higher than in the same month one vear before, whereas the rest of the world was up just 0.8% on the same basis. China's steel exports fell back considerably in the latter part of last year.

ptimistic steel demand forecasts have had to be revised upwards several times in recent years. Thus, IISI in October 2006 predicted growth rates for world steel demand at 5.2%

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- Growing frade.
- Long term:
 - Commercialization of cellulosic ethanol: widespread availability, abundance, and significant rifecycle GHG emission reduction potential;
 - Higher oil prices favoring biofuel economics.

What are the lessons for other countries?

- Agricultural research, extension, and application by farmers: Critica I for lowering production costs
- Cooperation between Gane growers and mill/ distillery owners
- Comprehensive utilization: making use of surplus bagasse, cogeneration
- Waste reduction: significant reduction in negative environmental impacts associated with Gane production (field burning) and ethanol production (stillage disposal)
- Countries looking to replicate Brazil's ethanol experience should assess the factors necessary for success over the long term

Others questions:

- Do climatic conditions favor sugarcane production?
- Is there good road and communications infrastructure?
- Is there good agricultural research and extension, or a high probability of strengthening it?
- Are farmers provided with adequate primary education?
- Is there a functioning credit market?
- Is there a cadre of managers that can be called upon to manage the industry?
- Is the sugar industry organized to foster cooperation across the supply chain for ethanol production?
- Is there a mechanism for capturing poorly priced externalities?

Some Final Suggestions:

- Assess the costs and benefits of biofuel programs in a systematic manner and make use of Brazil and other countries> experiences. Where crops are the feedstock, consider implications for the agricultura I sector (including small farmers)> and spillover effects;
- Recognize fluctuations in world crop prices and

- risks involved (recent experience in Brazil and Thailand);
- Consideration may be given to regulatory reserves for biofuels:
- Biofuel trade liberalization would benefit efficient biofuel producers and consumers alike:
- Be transparent and realistic about lhe subsidies required for biofuels and how long support may be required;
- Developing country case studies of biofuels programs are needed;
- There is significant long-term potential for bioenergy using new feedstocks and technologiesresearch programs should be promoted in OECD countries and a handful of the largest developing countries.

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potential for bioenergy crop production are however much larger, comparable to a technical fertilizer demand in 2050 of 108 Mt to 640 Mt.

■In this study, the demand for fertilizers for bioenergy crop production to 2050 was analysed. The indirect impact of bioenergy group production on the demand for fertilizers is potentially much larger. The production of dedicated bioenergy crops is not allowed to compete with food production or result in further deforestation. Consequently, increases in the efficiency of food production are required to generate surplus agricultural land for bioenergy crop production. The potential to increase the efficiency of food production e.g. by (an increase of) the application of irrigation and by (an increase of) the application of fertilizers is considerable. as SMEETS[7] has shown. Further research on the indirect impact of bioenergy grop production is required to analyse this impact, SMEETS has shown. Further research on the indirect impact of bioenergy crop production is required to analyse this impact.

6. Some Conclusions and Recommendations

- The world has to take advantage of bioenergy potential of tropics. Potential environmental and social benefits of biofuels exceed any economic inconvenience that they can create. To continue "Drill —and—Burn Energy Strategy", to link energy shortages to environmentalism or try to relax conservation measures does not make a sustainable energy policy.
- Successful worldwide bioenergy policy, in addition to energy security, could support financial and monetary stability on an international scale.
- There is a need for serious long term studies and debates in order to prevent overestimation of potential on one hand and unjustified criticism on the other
- ■Farther analysis of these areas not only will advance academic understanding but also will provide insights of considerable importance to policy makers.
- Countries that embrace foreign investment tend to benefit also from innovation that those investments bring. Since biofuel sector is expected to attract a larger amount of foreign investment, extra effort of strategic planning based on science foresight and technology roadmapping is needed.
- We take it to be self-evident that the objective of Brazilian biofuel program is sustainable growth that benefits poor people so as to bring large

and lasting reduction in the extent of absolute poverty. The major conclusion of this paper is that the green energy, such as ethanol and biodiesel should not be considered only in terms of their relative cost of production compared to other fuels and sources of renewable and non-renewable energy. These commodities should be considered in terms of a balanced approach; energy, food and environmental security including water, air, and soil polition and other externalities

■The title of this papers is a Food or Fuel which Comes First? At least in the case of Brazil. Which lately discovered new deep water oil fields, these two esential commodities como or go tagether. We, in Brazil also bilieve that many other developing or imerging countries have the same situation. Eventhough, according to FAO, increased production of ethanol during 2007 resulted in more than 20% increase of food price on a worldwid scale. The increase of food price in the medium-long term will help developing countries produce their own food and some surplus for export. Access to a demand elastic biofuel opens new horizons for developing countries and may facilitate elimination of food subsidies by developed countries. Fertilizer prices will follow Petroleum and food prices. Prices in 2007 were about 30% above those of the 2006. Some highlights and recommendation follow in an outline form.

Why are biofuels attractive?

- Energy security: locally produced, wider availability, «grow your own oil»;
- Climate change mitigation: one of the few lowcarbon options for lhe transport sector;
- Lower emissions of harmful pollutants;
- Liquid fuels: conducive to existing infrastructure, storage.

What are the prospects for biofuels?

- Nearterm:
 - Elhanol from sugarcane: best overall chance of commercial viability;
 - Biofuel frade riberalization beneficiar to ali consumers;
 - Biodiesel remains expensive relative to world oil prices.
- Medium term:
 - Fali in production costs;
 - New feedstocks:

- 1⁸¹. there are large areas availablefor new sugar-Ganecrops in regions havinga long-standing tradition of sugar and ethanol production. There is a large stock of semi-idle fertile soils in those areas that are being used in the production of little profitable crops or in low-productivity cattle breeding activities, particularly in the states of Goids. Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso do Sul;
- 2nd- manycorporategroupswith long experiencein this activityare willing to start carrying out programs for investment in lhe expansion of their production units or lhe construction of new ones:
- 3°d- with a physicalyield rangingfrom 6,500to 7,000 litersof ethanolper hectareof crop area, an area of approximately 150,000 hectares is required for an additional production of 1.0 billion liters of ethanol. This area is not very significant considering the dimensions of the available land in Brazil:
- 4th. The Brazilian production units are mixed and can use lhe sugar-Gane either in sugar or ethanol production. The decision to produce either more sugar or more ethanol depends on the economic advantages provided by each of the products. Therefore, it is possible to increase ethanol production in the short term by reducing sugar production.
- However, before the production increase can be an economically feasible and sustainable project in arder to safely ensure a continued supply in the necessary amounts and terms, it is necessary to do the followino:
- 1* to developihe storage and transportationinfrastr ucturerequiredfor sales of large amounts of ethanol in both lhe source and destination countries. In the destination country, IHe installation of such infrastructure should be associated with lhe definition of a logistics; yproject providing for such points as product shipmentidelivery, suitable means of transportation, lhe blending location, and supply to lhe points of sale of line new product;
- 2nd to establish lhe sources of funding for lhe investments to be made in infrastructure, lhe increase in lhe crop area, and lhe new production park. The agricultural and industrial investment required for every 1.0 billion liters of ethanol is estimated at 250.0 to 300.0 million US dollars:
- 3rd to determinelhe platformfor increasein ethanol utilizationby lhe importing country in arder to allow the flow of investments in production to be adjusted accordingly in the source country. It should be pointed out that the production of raw material (sugarcane) is subordinate to the natural cycle, and a wait of at least eighteen months is required before

- other sugar-cane crops are mature for harvesting:
- 4th to negotiatea clear pricingrule for trade in arder to diminishthe risks involved in the business for the both sides. The discussion of such rule is necessary in arder to ensure continuity of the programs, product delivery within the agreed terms, and economic feasibility of the new product.
 - It is important to notice that the limit on the ethanol production increase rate is not physical, but economic
- Physically, it is possible for Brazil to attend to a new ethanol demand of 1,8 billion liters per year, which is the amount necessary to guarantee the Japanese governmental program of 3% ethanol/gasoline mix, with the actual sugar cane production and industrial capacity. To support this additional demand, it would only be necessary to reduce the sugar production in 2,9 million tons and destine the saved raw material to the production of ethanol. Since Brazil is probably going to produce 27,2 million tons of sugar in the actual season, the above mentioned production reduction would be modest and with moderated impact in the world sugar market.
- However, if appropriate economic conditions are created for regular trade in ethanol, Brazil can increase its production areas by at least 200,000 hectares per year, which corresponds to further 1.4 billion litters of ethanol. In a nutshell, the speed of the brazilian ethanol production expansion for the up coming years will be much more influenced by the steady demand coming from other countries interested in ethanol than by the physical factors that condition the increase in production.

5. Implications for Fertilizers

■ The study entitled "Future Demand for Fertilizer from Bioenergy crop Production" made an assessment of the future demand of fertilizers from bioenergy crop production. The projections are translated into fertilizer demand, assuming that all bioenergy is produced from dedicated woody bioenergy crops. The amount of nutrients in the harvested biomass is used as a proxy for the fertilizer demand. Results indicate that the global demand for fertilizer for bioenergy crop production is limited to 1% to 8% in 2015 and 2% to 16% in 2030 of the total global demand for fertilizers for agriculture (excluding bioenergy crop production), equal to 1 Mt, 12 Mt, 4 Mt and 26 Mt, respectively (sum of N, P2O5 and K2O). Particularly during the second quarter of the 21st century the production of bioenergy crops could increase rapidly, which could result in a fertilizer demand (sum of N, P2O5 and K2O) of 16 Mt to 63 Mt in 2050. The technical

over how to split the spoils between exporting and importing countries and between public and private sectors in each country[5]. Terrorist attack at any point in the oil production and delivery system can cause major economic and political disruption. Unlike the members of OPEC, terrorist groups have little or no economic incentive to keep oil revenues flowing. The petroleum addiction could be considered, in a certain terms, as drug addiction, as far as national security is concerned, even though there are no laws against it.

- Reasons for the past, present and future success of biofuels in Brazil are: (1) Sugar takes far less energy when converted to biofuels than almost any other product. (2) Synergies with the sugar market due to the coupled production of ethanol and sugar, which occurs in almost all sugar mills. are the a significant driver of Brazil's successful ethanol program. (3) Synergies with electricity and heat production. Due to co-generation of heat and electricity, bagasse supplies most of the energy needs of the biofuel production process itself, as well as allowing an increasing amount of electricity to be exported to the grid. (4) Institutional support of Brazilian government that included setting technical standards, supporting the technologies involved in ethanol production and use, providing financial advantages and ensuring appropriate market conditions. (5) Availability of natural resource in Brazil such as abundant agricultural land and an appropriate climate for sugarcane and other energy crops that have not been used as vet. (6) Brazilian Agriculture is less intensive in terms of fossil energy based input since it uses more labor, no-tillage, nitrogen fixation, biological pest control, integrated crop -animal - bionergy systems and makes better use of residues - thus. saving significant amount of energy.
- ■Today, less than one percent of world fuel production comes from renewable sources, with sugarcane and corn ethanol making up, respectively, the first and second largest raw material sources of renewable fuel. The processing of sugarcane into ethanol is remarkably efficient. A standard ethanol plant yields over 182 million kWh/hour from 1.4 million tons of sugarcane, of which only 40 million energy units are consumed through the process, supplying an excess of over 142 million kWh of energy that can sustain the energy needs of a city of 750,000. Sugarcane ethanol emits low levels of carbon and pollution, and induces social development in rural areas.[6]

3. Forest Energy

■Brasil enjoys the second largest woodland legacy

- in the world after Russia and has 5 million hectares. of forest planted to eucalyptus and pineFigures from the Brazilian Forestry Association (SBS) show that Brazil has 64.3% of its 8.5 million square kilometers covered with forests, making up a total of 544 million hectares. The area of planted forests totals 5 million hectares, of which eucalyptus takes up 65% and pine 36%. according to data from the Brazilian Association of Planted Forest Producers (ABRAF). Annual sales of forest products represent US\$ 23 billion. approximately 4.5% of the Gross National Product (GNP), and contribute US\$ 5.6 billion in exports (8% of total exports). Forest cultivation generates 500 thousand direct jobs and another two million downstream jobs.
- In addition to planted forests, there are 1.5 million hectares of trees in preserved areas of the private sector and another three million hectares of native forests that have been included in man¬agement plans and approved for sustained lumber production. Forest products have a wide range of uses, the main ones being paper and cellulose production; furniture; planks; hardboard and particleboard; byproducts such as tannin and resins; treated and milled wood; and vegetal coal, including for use in steel industries. There are others with distinct production chains such as mate tea; the extraction of nuts, resins and heart of palm; pharmaceutical products; and cosmetics.
- Aside from the large forested area that makes Brazil the country with the second largest woodland legacy in the world after Russia, productivity levels are considered the highest on the globe, thanks to the climate. As well, the domestic forestry industry is recognized as one of the best developed. However; it accounts for only 1.5% of the world commerce in this sector; estimated at US\$300 billion per annum. This market is still dominated by countries like Canada (20.5%), the United States (I 1.6%) and Finland (7.6%) with forested areas much smaller than Brazil's and without its climatic conditions. While a eucalyptus in Brazil takes about seven years to reach harvest maturity and a pine about 14 years, it takes an average of 40 years in these other countries.

4. Prospects for the increase in fuel ethanol production in Brazil over the next years[4]

■The facts exposed above indicate that Brazil has lhe basic conditions to increase lhe production of sugar-Gane and derivatives to much larger amounts than lhe present ones. The main points on which this statement is based are as follows: and the oceans.[1] In addition to being a critical component of every dimension of human society, energy is an essential input for economic development, transportation, and agriculture, and it plays an enormous role in environmental problems and solutions, in national security issues, and in science and technology policy in general.

- ■The energy technology revolution, which will be the equal of the information revolution of the 1990s, will restructure the global oil industry as radically as it was restructurared in the 1800s when the demand for whale oil decimated whale populations. It will fundamentally change nations, challenging leaders to balance competing technologies and sectors and shape them into a "new" oil industry that serves the people, not special interests. It will affect every company, every household, and every investor, (PAUL, 2007)³I.
- ■The global energy problem is so complex that no nation can attempt to solve it acting alone. For the necessary international cooperation to succeed there must be a common basis for understanding the nature of the problem and its possible solutions.
- ■The new 21st century comprehensive energy strategy calls to promote sustainable, secure and clean energy development to help expand economic liberty and prosperity all over the world and protect the economic growth with equity. A more equitably distributed source of energy on a worldwide scale is needed. The Latin America, United States, European Community and Arab Countries or need to find homegrown or home based solution for energy independence and security. Biomass offers a viable alternative for post-oil era with Brazil giving a good example. Bioenergy offers oportunid to compliment and parcially supplement petroleum.
- Brazil for the last 30 years has spear-headed tropical Agricultural Research and has demonstrated that with relatively small investment it is possible to produce something like biblical miracle of reproduction of bread and change the dominating paradigm that temperate zone have relative advantage in term of agricultural production. [4] In this period, it also demonstrated that, in addition to food and fibers, it can also produce bioenergy to diminish by nearly half its fossil fuel dependence.
- ■Comparative analyses of developed and less developed countries' production systems identifying potential complementarities linkages and leakages in the product chain can serve for shaping up of strategic global bioenergy

partnerships programs. Brazil, the world's largest and most competitive ethanol producers may serve as model for the Arab, African and others developing countries as they attempts to become energy independent.

- ■There are many possibilities for Brazil and Arab Contries to collaborate in the development of alternative energy sources both within and outside their countries. The energy development policies, that Brazil can follow, have implication far beyond their own borders. Therefore, the global consequences of energy policy alternatives must be analyzed within the international context and be conscious of market interconnections. A major expansion of global ethanol and biodiesel trade accelerates research of other new biofuels and related products.
- Agenda 21, resulting from the United Nation Conferences on the Environment and Development Rio 1992 and Johannesburg 2002, calls for rural energy development. The key challenge is to overcome the lack of commitment and to develop the political will to protect people and the natural resource base. Renewable energy technologies are so well developed, economical and reliable that transition from scarce and polluting fossil fuels to a sustainable energy future should have the highest priority by governments and the world community, failure to take action will lead to continuing degradation of natural resources. increasing conflicts over scarce resources and widening gaps between rich and poor. We must act while we still have choices. Implementing sustainable energy strategies is one of the most important levers humankind has for creating a sustainable world. More than 2 billion people have no access to modern energy sources, and most of them are living in rural areas. Their share of world population is increasing. Food and fodder availability is very closely related to energy availability. In order to meet these challenges the future energy policies should put more emphasis on the development and deployment of renewable energy resources, forming the foundation of future global energy structure (Brundtland, 1987) [3].
- ■When comparing countries like Brazil with Arab States in terms of biofule program various items such as: competition between food, feed and bioenergy for arable land, fresh, water need, positive and negative externalities estimated on the bases of environmental accounting, energy balance, subsidies and other factor have to be considered.
- The defining feature of oil politics in the twentyfirst century, just like in the past, will be a struggle

policy, such a scenario cannot be ruled out, unfortunately, but it could certainly be avoided. Through development of apropriate integrated food-biofuel system for each region.

- ■There may be factors favoring the decision to adopt biofuel production that cannot be captured within a strict quantitative comparison of biofuel versus fossii-fuel costs, such as national energy security or positive externalities to the environment. Bioenergy crop system can, if properly designed, yield significant benefits, both environmental and social. The right hotice of biomass crops and production methods can lead to favorable carbon and energy balances and a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- ■The resurgence of ethanol in the fuels matrix is due to private sector commitment to take advantage of ethanol's availability. The flex-fuel car was developed and put into production so those consumers would be able to freely choose between dasoline and ethanol.
- ■In Brazil, sugar/ethanol production does not raise concerns about land use. The 5.5 million hectares cultivated with sugarcane represent only 8.6 percent of the total area harvested with food crops. In addition, farmers are increasingly rotating between sugarcane and food crops like tomatoes, soy, peanuts, beans, rice, and maize. This approach has helped maintain the balance between energy and food and has improved land profitability. The expansion of sugarcane plantations could, however, indirectly lead to increased deforestation, as cattle ranching displaced from pastureland by sugarcane production could encroach on forest areas. Until now, most of the cattle ranching activities in the region have continued on a more confined, less land intensive scale
- ■There are several ways to reduce the trade-offs between bioenergy and food crop production. These include:
- Develop biomass crops that yield much higher amounts of energy per hectares or unit of water, thereby reducing the resource needs of bioenergy crops.
- Focus on food crops that generate by-products that can be used for bioenergy, and breed varieties that generate larger amounts of by-products.
- Develop and grow biomass in less-favored areas rather than in prime agricultural lands. This approach would benefit some of the poorest people.
- Invest in increasing the productivity of the food

crops themselves, since this would free up additional land and water for the production of bioenergy crops

- Remove barriers to international trade in biofuels. The world has enough capacity to grow all the food that is needed as well as large amounts of biomass for energy use, but not in all countries and regions.
- Support off second-generation technologies that enable cost-effective conversion of cellulose-rich biomass, like fast-growing trees, shrubs, and grasses that can grow in less fertile and lowrainfall areas, will greatly expand this option within the next 10-15 years.
- Encarage trade as powerful way of spreading the benefits of this global capacity while enabling countries to focus on growing the kinds of food, feed, or energy crops for which they are most competitive. Trade would also allow bioenergy production patterns to change in the most cost-effective ways as new second-generation technologies come on line.
- ■For countries that wish to improve their energy security while promoting rural development, Brazil's experience offers some relevant policy lessons. Among the policies most important to Brazil's success were the following:
- requiring the auto industry to produce cars using neat or blended biofuel;
- subsidizing biofuels during market development until economy of scale allowed fair competition with oil products:
- allowing renewable energy-based independent power producers to compete with traditional utilities in the large electricity market;
- supporting private ownership of sugar mills, helps quarantee efficient operations; and.
- Stimulating rural activities based no biomass energy to increase employment in rural areas.

2. Policy Consideration

■ A too rapid and worldwide expansion of hydrocarbon consumption implied an energy policy that was unable to moderate the rate of growth of internal fuel consumption in relation to its production. We are nearing the point at which the world, led by the USA and China, and other developed and developing countries will begin to consume more oil than can be pumped from the ground.

Food or Fuel, Which Comes First?

Elisio Contini

Head - Office of International Cooperation and Research Economist - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation

Levon Yeganiantz

Senior Research Fellow University of Brasilia Research Economist Retired Embrapa

Antonio Carlos Prado

Research Fellow - Office of International Cooperation and Research Economist. Embrana

1. Preliminary Observations

- Biomass has the potential to provide a renewable (green or CO2 neutral) energy source, locally and readily available in large parts of the world. The (potentially large) increase in the production of bioenergy crops production of dedicated bioenergy crops could have a potentially large impact on land use patterns and the agricultural sector in general, including the demand for fertilizers.
- Following the oil shocks of the early 1970's, the Government of Brazil adopted an ambitious plan (Proalcool) to guarantee the country's energy independence. This experience offers possibility economic resurgence of developing world based on new bioenergy green revolution that can deliver real economic benefits to the poor and rich at the same time. Proalcool for rearly 25 years, is producing between 30 to 40% of transportation fuel as ethanol. In the same period agricultural, mainly food and feed, production has increased three times.
- Proalcool may be the most successful agricultural or agribusiness program undertakes anywhere in the world. Initially in seventies during first and second petroleum crisis. In economic terms, it saved large sums of foreign exchange, diminishing foreign debt accumulation at the time of high interest rates. In terms of social impact, it created more than a millions jobs at the time of economic stagnation and saved million tones of air pollution creating clean fuel, in some at most polluted urban areas like São Paulo. During the late sixties and early seventy Brazil before any other developing country experience "an economic miracle" and achieved e 13-14% rate of growth. At the and of this period two programs continued contributing to Brazilian economic and social development showing. The first was significant investment

through Embrapa Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation X Second Proalcool. Ispite of continuous accusation that ethanol production was causing food scarcity, Brazil was able to find synergetic and complementary relation between its food and energy security. During last twenty years based on generation of new technology Brazil has demonstrated to the whole world that Food and

Energy security can have synergetic relation and complement each other. During this period ethanol substituted between one fourth and one third of transportation fuel and grain production increased three times using 20% more arable land. This was due to significant expenditure made in agricultural research that showd that tropical countries have competitive advantage in many crops particularly those like sugarcane and African oil palm that can be used to produce transportation fuel. Many developing countries cannot afford to use edible oils as an energy source because of their high price and short supply. For these countries, a large variety nonedible oils from plants such as Jatropha other can provide biodiesel.

■ Rising world fuel prices, the growing demand for energy, and concerns about global warming are the key factors driving the increasing interest in renewable energy sources and in biofuels in particular. But some policymakers and analysts have voiced concern that aggressive growth in biofuel production could "crowd out" production of food crops in some developing countries, creating a tension between the need for energy and the need for food and feed. The results show a "food-versus-fuel" trade-offs in cases where innovations and technology investments are largerly absent. In view of past agricultural



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Events Calendar

AFA Events.

May. 2008

particular and partic

6-8 Strategic Thinking, Planning & Management Control Workshop (Damascus, Syria)

June, 2008

Ammonia Shipping Safety Workshop (Alexandria, Egypt)

17-19 Enhancement of Production Efficiency Workshop - (Alexandria, Egypt)

November, 2008

10-12 20th AFA Int'l. Technical Fertilizers Conference & Exhibition (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia)

Non AFA Events:

April, 2008

- 7-11 Strengthening Regional Trade in Agricultural Inputs in Africa: Issues and options - (Lusaka, Zambia)
- 9-11 FMB 5th Asia Fertilizer Conference & Exhibition (Beijing, China)
- 20-23 BSC Nitrogen + Syngas 2008 (Moscow, Russia)
- 28-30 Symposium of the Task Force on Sustainable Agriculture of the Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea Region (Baltic 21) Issues of Non-Sustainability in Agriculture: Facts and Solutions (Braunschweig, Germany)

May. 2008

- 13-17 7th Workshop on Sulfur Metabolism in Plants (Warsaw, Poland)
- 19-21 76th IFA Annual Conference (Vienna, Austria)
- 19-22 11th Stamicarbon Urea Symposium (The Netherlands)

July, 2008

- 9-11 FMB 6th East European Conference - (Odessa, Ukraine)
- 14-23 International Training Program and Study Tour on Fertilizer Production (Muscle Shoals, Alabama, USA and Orlando/Tampa, Florida, USA)

20-23 9th International Conference on Preci sion Agriculture (ICPA) - (Denver, Colorado)

August, 2008 -

11-15 Agro-Input Dealer Development in Africa - (Arusha, Tanzania)

September, 2008

- 3-5 2008 African Congress (Kampala, Uganda)
- 21-25 Third International Meeting on Environmental Biotechnology & Engineering (Palma de Mallorca, Spain)
- 28-3 2008 ANNA Conference (Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada)

October, 2008

- 6-17 Application of Decision Support Tools for Fertilizer Recommendations and ISFM - (Accra, Ghana)
- 8-10 2nd FMB Ammonia/Urea Conference & Exhibition - (Dubai, UAE)
- 21-24 IFA Production and International Trade Conference - (Mumbai, India)
- 26-31 4th International Conference on Silicon in Agriculture KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)
- 29-31 FMB 22nd European Conference -(Lisbon, Portugal)

November, 2008

- 2-5 Sulphur 2008 International Conference (Rome)
- 3-7 Fertilizer Granulation Processes and Micronutrients - (Bangkok, Thailand)
- 18-20 34th IFA Enlarged Council Meeting
 (Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam)
- 24-27 CIEC- Plant Nutrient Management Under Stress Conditions - (Cairo, Egypt)

December, 2008

16-18 IFA Crossroads Asia-Pacific (Melbourne, Australia) nologies, contains no moving parts, prevents creation of dust and emissions, and is ultra compact. This technology solves a host of issues commonly experienced in the process of heating and cooling bulk solids".

Jordison also noted, "When you deal with Solex for cooling, heating or drying of bulk solids, you get more than a heat exhanger. You get a custom engineered solution that is designed using

advanced thermal and flow property evaluation methods. Solex uses proprietary thermal modeling software that accurately predicts product temperatures resulting in a heat exchanger design that comes with guaranteed thermal performance. It's a science. This was the main reason we needed a new corporate name and brand identity, one that reflects our technology, experience, capabilities and guaranteed thermal performance. Solex Thermal Science, Inc. does that."

The Solex Heat Exchanger Described

The Solex heat exchanger technology is designed for indirect heating and cooling of free flowing powders and bulk solids.

SOLEX

World Leaders in the Science of Heating and Cooling Bulk Solids.

The design consists of a vertical bank of several closely spaced heat exchanger plates. As product passes slowly downward, by gravity, between the series of vertical hollow heat

exchanger plates, cooling (or heating) fluid flows through the plates to cool (or heat) the material by conduction. A mass flow discharge feeder regulates the product flow and creates uniform product velocity as the material passes through the cooler.

Solex Thermal Science, Inc. has expert staff located internationally to provide world-wide sales and technical support to its customers, including; Germany, Belgium/France, The Netherlands, and The United Kingdom as well as the United States. The company serves India, Russia and numerous other countries through strategically located dealers. It is represented in Latin American by Ventura Process Equipment Company with offices in Mexico, Colombia.

For more information about Solex Thermal Science, Inc. visit their new web site at www.discoversolex.com, or contact Solex at: 3122 - 114 Avenue S. E.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2Z 3V6

Phone: 403-254-3500 FAX: 403-254-3501 info@solexthermal.com. **Europe's REACH Legislation**

Hie European Union's (EU) new legisfation on the Registration, Evaluation, Autho-vization and Restriction of Chemicals (RFACH), which became effective on June 1st 2007, aims to identify chemical risks and hazards of chemicals more systematically and to improve companies> communication of appropriate risk management mea-sures throughout the supply chain.

The ultimate goal is to lower the occurrence of occupational diseases and preventable deaths, thus reducing the costs of chemi-real use to society. Companies that have not registered their substance by the appropriate deadline will no longer be permitted to manufacture or import that substance into the EU.

Under the new regime, all companies that manufacture or import one tonne or more of a chemical substance annually must register it in a central database at the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), regardless of when it was first available in the EU market.

The registration procedure involves submitting a technical dossier containing information on the substance and guidance on safe handling. For quantities over 10 tonnes, companies must also submit a Chemical Safety Report. Authorities will then determine if further testing is necessary. Substances of very high concern are subject to an authorization procedure.

2008 IFA Int'l. Crop Nutrition Award

Dr. Achim Dobermann from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in The Philippines is the laureate of the 2008 IFA International Crop Nutrition Award, Dr. Dobermann currently leads IRRI's programme "Sustaining Productivity in Intensive Rice-Based Systems: Rice and the Environment" and the IRRI-CIMMYT Alliance Project on Intensive Production Systems in Asia (IPSA). He has been nominated by K+S Kali, Germany and has been selected by an independent jury among 13 high-level scientists. Dr. Dobermann will receive the Award at the Opening Session of the IFA Annual Conference on Tuesday, 20 May am in Vienna, Austria.

LUKOIL awards Unde two contracts for clean-fuels plants in Bulgaria

Uhde won against international competition two major contracts from the Bulgarian company LUKOIL Neftochim Bourgas AD, part of the Russian petroleum group LUKOIL, to engineer and supply clean-fuels plants for diesel and gasoline desulphurisation for its refinery located in Burgas on the Black Sea. The refining plants for the production of low-sulphur fuels have respective annual capacities of 1.6 million tonnes of diesel and 1.1 million tonnes of gasoline, and are scheduled to come onstream in 2009. Together, the two contracts are worth in total some €100 million to Uhde. Uhde>s scope of supplies and services comprises the detail engineering, supply of equipment, construction support, commissioning

sonnel.
The gasoline desulphurisation plant will be based on an AXENS process and a Haldor Top-see process will be used for the production follow-sulphur diesel. With a sulphur content of less than 10 ppm (parts per million), future production will comply with the EU fast directive for will comply with the EU fast directive for which the production of the production will comply with the EU fast directive for which the production of the prod

supervision and training of the operating per-

less than 10ppm (parts per million), future production will comply with the EU fuel directive in force since 2005. This thus marks the switch to low-sulphur fuels of one of the biggest refining companies in Bulgaria, which joined the European Union on January 1, 2007. almovative refining plants for the production

«innovative remining piants for the production of lower-emission fuels make an important contribution to environmental relief. In the past seven years Uhde has successfully engineered and supplied clean fuels plants with a total capacity of more than 33 million tonnes of gasoline and diesel fuels for renowned companies in the petroleum industry. This clearly underlines our competence in the field of refining technology: said Helmut Knauthe. Uhde Executive Board member responsible for the refining technologies division, on the occasion of the contract signing cermony.

Uhde is a company in the Technologies segment of the ThysesnKrupp Group and has a workforce of more than 4,400 employees worldwide. The company-sa activities focus on the engineering and construction of chemical and other industrial plants in the following fields: fertilizers; electrolysis; gas technologies; oil, coal and residue gasification; refining technologies; organic intf Smediates, polymers and synthetic fibres; and also coke plant and high-pressure technologies. We also provide our customers with professional services and comprehensive solutions in all areas of industrial plant operation.

BULKFLOW CHANGES CORPORATE NAME TO SOLEX THERMAL SCIENCE, INC.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA - Bulkflow Technologies, inc. has changed its corporate name to Solex Thermal Science, Inc. to more accurately reflect the strengths and value the company offers to its customers. The name change becomes effective March 31, 2008.

Founded in 1999 as Bulkflow Technologies, Inc. Solex Thermal Science, Inc. remains a privately held, primarily employeeowned, company specialising in the science of heating, cooling and drying of free flowing bulk solids such as sugar, salt, fertiliser, chemicals, plastics, biosolids, minerals and many other types of granular, crystals and powder. The original cooler technology was invented more than 20 years ago and was acquired by Bulkflow in 1999.

"Solex maintains the same ownership group - its employees - and the same management group," said Neville Jordison, President of Solex Thermal Science, Inc. "More than 90 percent of our employees share a vested interest in our company.

Nothing has changed except our corporate name and brand identity which now more accurately portrays the unique knowledge, expertise and product that we offer to our customers."

Along with the new corporate name, Solex also introduced a new slogan that emphasizes the corporate position as world leaders in the science of bulk solids heat exchange and advanced technological development. The slogan, "World Leaders in the Science of Heating and Cooling Bulk Solids," accurately summarises the capabilities and position of the company in the market.

"The world leading innovations produced by Solex come from a committed team of employees that have extensive knowledge and experience dealing with complex heat exchange problems involving bulk solid materials". Jordison added. "We have experience engineering heat exchanger solutions for bulk solid in a wide variety of industries and applications world-wide. Some of the world leading companies trust Solex with the science of heating, cooling and drying their bulk solids".

Jordison emphasised that the Solex heat exchanger technology is a patented technology with unique benefits. "Its design is inherently simple, yet offers the benefits of leading edge technology—it uses up to 90% less energy than competing technology—



EMIT Machines

For fertiliser, animal feeding, recycling, chemical and other bulk handling industries.



WEIGHCONT BLENDER

This blender operates with the most modern technologies. The computer commands and controls the entire continuously operating weighing blending process by means of a variable electro or hydraulic control system. This quarantees an optimum quality. The system works as follows: the operator fills the hoppers with raw materials by a wheel loader. Each hopper is mounted on a digital weighing system:

the stainless steel dosing conveyors in combination with the digital weighing systems ensure the proper dosing of raw materials. This system has a blending capacity of 20-250 ton/m3 per hour. The number of hoppers is unlimited. The complete blender is made of stainless steel with a hopper capacity of 4-15 ton/m3.



This Set-Up is a Weighcont Blender with 3 hoppers which are discharging into an Elevator. This Elevator is transporting the blended materials into the High Speed Big Bag Filling Station.

Total capacity 100 ton per hour for blending and 50 ton per hour for filling the Big Bags.



BIG BAG (FIBC) FILLING UNIT

The stainless steel bagging unit is definitely an unique EMT product. There are four options available: the High Speed, the Economic, the Junior and the Basic. All four can process bags of 250 to 1500 kg. The difference lies in the fact that the High Speed operates completely automatically and the Basic is a manually operated unit. The EMT High Speed Big Bag Unit has a maximum capacity of 100 bags per hour of 500 kg per bag.



This bagging line is an unit, which can process a maximum of 750-800 bags of 25-50 kg per hag per hour. These rates are achieved by using a double bagging unit. The single bagging unit has a capacity of 300-450 bags per hour.

Both machines can be equipped with either an open mouth or ventil bag filling system. A combination of





The blending principle of this blender is absolutely unique. A conical screw inside the container blends raw materials in a wave motion, while always ensuring an accurate weighing of the product by never suspending any product. The bottom cone of the blender has a 60 degree angle to eliminate product buildup inside the container. A salem valve on the bottom of the blender. coupled with a sweep on the bottom of the auger ensures complete cleanout of the blender. The machine can reach a capacity of 60 ton/m3 per hour. The complete system is mounted on



SHAMROCK BLENDER .

Various branches of the industry have these Doyle blenders in operation. The blending process is simple: the turning drum has internal flighting which blends the different raw materials in afolding action. The blend has excellent homogeneity, with little or no degradation or segregation. The blending capacity varies from 2 ton with a blending capacity of 2 m³ till 10 ton with a capacity of 10 m3. The weigh hopper has the same capacity as the blender and is mounted on a digital weighing system.

Producer:

Molenpad 10, 1756 EE 't Zand N.H.

E-mail: emt@e-m-t.nl Website: www.e-m-t.nl

The Netherlands Telephone: +31(0)-224-591213 Fax: +31(0)-224-591454



As part of GPIC's policy of enabling Bahrainis occupy the senior positions in the Company, promotions and transfers have been announced making the Company under total Bahraini management.

As part of this move, HE Šhaikh Isa bin Ali Al Khalifa, Advisor to HH the Prime Minister for Industrial and Oil Affairs and GPIC Chairman approved the new promotions which included the appointment of Mr. Yousuf Abdula Al Yacoob as Deputy General Manager for Technical Affairs succeeding Mr. Eduard Horn, who has recently retired. Thus, the full management team of the Company is now made up of Bahrainis only.

The new appointments also included Mr. Ahmed Abdulla Nooruddin, Plants Operation Manager, Mr. Fadhel Mallalah Al Ansari, Technical Services Manager and Mr. Ahmed Ghuloom Ismail, Maintenance Manager.

AFA General Secretariat seizes this opportunity to congratulate and express its best wishes to all of them.

Sitting from left to right:-

Mr. Ahmed Ghuloom

- Maintenance Manager

Mr. Yousif Abdulla

- Deputy General Manager for Tech. Affairs

Mr. Abdul Rahman Jawaherv

General Manager

Mr. Ahmed Nuruddin

- Plants Operation Manager

- Plants Operation N Mr. Fadhel Al Ansari

- Technical Services Manager

Standing from left to right:-

Mrs. Salwa Abdul Rahim
- Payable & Receivable Accountant

Mr. Nader Abdul Rahim

- Inspection Superintendent

Mr. Jamal Al Shawoosh

- Acting Methanol Superintendent

Mr. Yousif Kamal

- Acting Wharf Services Superintendent

Mr. Bader Al Mansoori

- Acting Planning Superintendent

New Members

During its meeting held in the framework of the 14th AFA Annual Forum, AFA's Board Council accepted new members from 5 countries:

SQM Europe (Belgium), Observer

member

Company profile: Working in field of Fertilizers Industries & Trading.

Vardhman Shipping (India),

Supporting member

Company profile: working in the field of Fertilizers Trading & Shipping.

First Ceena for Chemicals & Fertilizers

(Jordan) - Supporting member Company profile: Working in the field of Chemicals, Fertilizers & Materials Supplying & Trading

Galaxy Group (Egypt), Supporting

Company profile: Industrials Equipments Suppliers & Agencies

Latakia Marine & Trading Corp.(Egypt)

Supporting member
Company profile: Renting Cargo Ships

Red Sea Navigation (Egypt)

Supporting member

Company profile: Renting and administrating other Ships

Inter-trade Resources Ltd. (UAE)

Supporting member

Company profile: Fertilizers & Raw materials Trading

ENHANCEMENT OF PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

WORKSHOP

June 17 - 19, 2008 - Alexandria

Arab Fertilizer Association has the pleasure to organize ENHANCEMENT OF PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY Workshop in Alexandria from 17 to 19 June, 2008, in association with AFA Egyptian member companies:

- · Abu Qir Fertilizer Company
- · Alexandria Fertilizer Company

The aim of this workshop is to share experience in solving the most frequently production problems in fertilizer plants, to provide participants with the new methods and techniques used for enhancement of production efficiency and bottlenecking solving.

- The following topics will be provided by well known experiences speakers and experts:
- Process and equipment de-bottlenecking
- Process optimization with emphasis on decreasing production costs.
- Case studies addressed by AFA member companies on workshop topics and related subjects.

Managers, Engineers and Technicians working in the following fields are invited to register

- Operation
 - Maintenance & Warehouse
- •Ouality Contro
- Planning
- Safety, Health and Environment
- More details & registration form are available on AFA web site: www.afa.com.eg



Abu Qir Fertilizers & Chemical Industries Compan



dexandria Fertilizers Compan









A JOINT WORKSHOP TO FOCUS ON AMMONIA HANDLING & SHIPPING SAFETY June 4 - 5, 2008 - Alexandria WORKSHOP

ICIS, in partnership with the International Fertilizer Association (IFA) and the Arab Fertilizer Association (AFA), is organising an Ammonia Handling & Shipping Safety Workshop at Renaissance Hotel, Alexandria on June 4 - 5, 2008.

The Workshop will deliver current best practice in the safe transportation of anhydrous ammonia, addressing the most crucial safety and security aspects for the fertilizer business.

Key topics will include:

Ammonia seaborne shipping including market trends, ammonia vessel vetting practices and vetting certification processes

- ** Risk management during loading, transportation and discharging
- ** Safety measures at leading and discharging points
- **A technical tour of the Abu Qir and Alexfert fertilizer plants

The two days workshop will include interactive sessions to facilitate networking and stimulate discussion among participants.

Delegates should expect to take active participation in the programme.

The workshop will attract senior industry representatives from international fertilizer producers, trading and shipping companies.

If you are involved with ammonia shipping or you want to learn more about it, you should register to attend the Ammonia Shipping Safety Workshop. The workshop will explore current best practice in the safe transportation of anhydrous ammonia.

When it comes to the science of bulk solids heat exchange, we stand alone.



When it comes to cooling, heating and drying bulk solids – whether it's sugar, chemicals, fertilizers or plastics – Solex offers leading edge technology. Our simple patented design is engineered to offer remarkable benefits, like using up to 90% less energy than other technologies.

Learn more about Solex technology at: www.discoversolex.com



World Leaders in the Science of Heating and Cooling Bulk Solids
www.solexthermal.com

formach Bull-flow Technologies



Picture 5. Constanta 5

 Supersonic thickness detectors ensuring precise and quick measurement of a wide thickness range were (picture 6) purchased.



Picture 6.Supersonic thickness detector

The results of each inspection of urea production facilities are carefully collected into united data base enhancing, thus, analytical activity when comparing of each successful practice brings a more beneficial result.

The experience gained in repairing of urea units for more than forty years now ensures JSC

NIIK to provide with guaranteed quality the following services:

- Corrosion inspection of urea units with estimation of high pressure equipment conditions;
- Development of repair methodology for high pressure vessels both in workshop and on site:
- Designing of repair fixtures and tools for rehabilitation of a particular unit;
- Delivery of the necessary metal plates and other prefabricated items:
- Technical supervision of repair works to guarantee their quality.

We are ready to share our best practices in prolonging life time of urea critical equipment with any prospect client and strongly believe that such cooperation will be mutually beneficial.

Recent references of JSC NiIK in diagnostic of equipment and process monitoring.

Cilent	Project	Scope of JSC "NIK" services	Year
JSC "Azot", Berezneki, Russia	Technical diagnostic of high pressure piping and equipment at urea plant	Inspection and repair of equipment and piping, service-life definition,	200
JSC "Azol", Berezneki, Russia	Process monitoring of urea production facilities	Inspection and determination of bottle-necks, issuing of recommendation for energy saving	200
JSC "Eurochim" Moscow, Russia	Technical diagnostic of critical equipment at urea plant No2 of JSC "Nevinnomysky Azot"	Inspection of critical equipment and piping, repair and service-life definition, measurement of heat- exchange tubes wall thickness of stripper and condenser	200
JSC "Eurochim" Moscow, Russia	Process monitoring of urea production plant Nv2 at JSC "NAK Azot", Novomoskovsk	Inspection of production facilities airmed at further capacity revemp with energy saving	200
JSC "Eurochim" Moscow, Russia	Technical diagnostic of reactor body lining at urea plant of JSC "NAK Azot", Novomoskovsk	Lining inspection, development of repair procedure. Lining repair.	200
JSC "Eurochim" Moscow, Russia	Technical diagnostic of process equipment at urea plant Ne2A of JSC "Nevinnomissky Azot" "	Inspection of critical equipment and piping, repair and service-life definition, measurement of heat- exchange tubes wall thickness of stripper	200
JSC "DneprAzot", Dneprodzerzhinsk, Ukralne	Technical diagnostic of high pressure scrubber, pos. E-203	Scrubber inspection, development of repair procedure	200
JSC "Togliatti Azot" Togliatti, Russia	Process diagnostic of urea units Na1, 2	Equipment and pipeline inspections, extension of service life. Repair of high pressure vessel lining.	200
JSC "Kuibyshevazot", Togliatti, Russia	Process monitoring of urea production and water treatment system	Production facilities inspection for further revamping with capacity increase and energy saving	200
JSC "DneprAzot", Dneprodzerzhinsk, Ukraine	Corrosion and technical status inspection of reactor R-201, stripper E- 201, condenser pos. E- 202	Equipment inspection and repair procedure development.	201
JSC "Mineralnie udobrenia " Perm, Russia	Monitoring of urea production equipment	Equipment inspection and issue of recommendation for capacity increasing	200

reliable estimation of a vessel or a pipeline condition and are put as foundation for development of repair procedures.

ISC NIIK has a very advantageous experience of inspection services and development of repair procedures of the defective unit based on the inspection results supported by Designer's supervision of the repair.

ISC NIIK has been controlling equipment condition of urea units for decades and now is able to provide a forecast of the remaining life of the most significant equipment. JSC NIIK has gained successful references with inspection and repairing of critical equipment and pipelines of urea units launched in FSU in 6080-'s, i.e. total liquid recycle units, CO2 stripping technology by Stamicarbon as well as those units delivered in the same years by Snamprogetti.

Upon numerous inspections at urea production facilities in FSU a very successful methodologies for repairing of the most problematic sections as HP vessels and pipelines of the synthesis unit were developed and implemented. Recent references please see below.

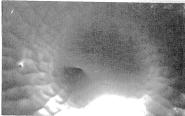
For the last 2 years new instruments and equipment which ensure more detailed inspection of the units were produced by order and purchased. Some of them are really unique.

JSC NIIK applies now the following basic instruments:

- · Eddy-current thickness fault detector "Delta TD" enables not only measurement of pipe wall thickness of heat exchangers but also finding out the defective areas:
- · By means of ultrasonic detector (picture1) a deep damage of the reactor shell was discovered without removing of the lining (JSC FerganaAzot, Uzbekistan) and also seam cracks (JSC DneprAzot, Ukraine);



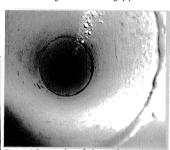
Picture 1. Ultrasonic detector Video endoscope enables examination of inner surface of the pipes and units in hard-to-reach areas and read out of the information (picture2, picture 3, picture 4);



Picture 2. Internal state of titanic heat exchange pipes. Through-damage.



Picture 3. Damage of a heat exchange pipe.



Picture 4. Inner surface of a heat exchange pipe.

 The instrument measuring geometrical parameters "Constanta K5" (picture 5) can measure the gap spacing between the lining and the unit shell. It's very important for instrument diagnosis;

ISC NIIK - Russia

Urea Plant Equipment And Piping Inspection Practices of ISC NIIK, Research & Design Institute of Urea Organic Synthesis Products, RUSSIA

JSC "NIIK" (Research and Design Institute of ·Urea and Organic Synthesis Products) - is a full scale engineering company with relevant unique experience and competences in renovation and constructing of grass-root production and engineering facilities for chemical industry. Engineering activity of JSC "NIIK" is recently focused on technologies concerning production of urea, melamine and its derivatives (cyanurate, melem), besides, we are ready to share the best practices in production of cyanides. isocyanates, phosgene and relative compounds.

The company was established on the basis of Dzerzhinsk branch of the state owned (in Soviet times) Institute of Nitrogen Industry (abbreviated as GIAP). Since its origination in 1952 the joint experience of GIAP-Dzerzhinsk and JSC "NIIK" could be referenced to almost 100 various production units built and still serviced by in as many countries as Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, Estonia and Algeria.

The number of personnel which equals to 300 people as well as their skills and qualification enables our company to provide best experienced engineering services distributed through the number of functional departments that is an up-to-date attribute of a "knowhow" company. Such administrative configuration is sufficient for providing services from concept development to "turn key" project realization.

In particular JSC "NIIK" has the following departments:

 Scientific Department—responsible for development of concepts and technologies concerning both processes and equipment.

Scientific department includes laboratories:

- engineering;
- inspection:
- analytical:
- diagnostic of equipment, pipelines, corrosion and welding.
- Design Department responsible for project management and development of design documentation.

This department includes divisions covering all aspects of engineering profile; economic and business planning, technologies and processes, control systems, civil works, equipment and pipelines' design, environment protection and industrial safety. Equipment Delivery and "Turn key" Projects Managing Department-responsible for manufacturing and packaged delivery of equipment and other materials necessary for project realization.

All the mentioned departments are equipped with means and programming tools necessary for high quality engineering in design, planning and control Key competences of JSC "NIIK" are based on efficient combination of long-term experience and progressive corporate policy of the management focused on development.

In this article we would like to speak about our capabilities in diagnostic and repair of high pressure equipment and pipelines of urea production units.

Laboratory for diagnostic of equipment, pipelines, corrosion and welding was established in order to properly determine actual condition of equipment and estimate the dangerous units' remaining life especially the ones which expired their expected lifetime.

In early 90s the engineers of corrosion and welding laboratory at Dzerzhinsky branch of GIAP started inspection of urea production equipment by means of nondestructive instruments, i.e. tests which are now known as "technical diagnosis".

In 1993 JSC NIIK obtained the 1st license for technical diagnosis of equipment in order to determine its technical condition and make a technical conclusion, but active work started since 1998 when a diagnosis team was created in laboratory № 8 at JSC NIIK.

The following operations are performed during the inspection of the equipment technical state:

- selection of the information and documents required for the unit inspection:
 - analyses of technical and operational documents:
 - visual inspection:
 - measurement of the wall thickness:
 - estimation of mechanical properties;
 - dye penetrant inspection;
 - ultrasonic inspection:
 - strength analyses: - hydrotesting;
 - metallographic examination if necessary.

- Global policy imperatives about how companies should do business
- Reinforce its contribution to sustainable development through its core business of helping farmers meet the world's food, feed, fibre and energy needs
- Compete with power generators regarding emission allowances
- Efficiency in nitrogen use and improving of nitrogen recycling
 Biofuel:
- Recently, bio-fuels came into sight as a promising energy source integrating with the already available energy sources. Hopefully, bio-fuels will play an increasing role in the international energy arena
- International organization need to continue to adopt a soundly -based, common understanding of the limits of both traditional and second - generation biofuels in their analysis of energy futures.
- Priority should be given to research into second – generation biofules – not only their technologies, but also the assumptions regarding the cost and long-term availability of feedstock.
- Further research is needed to verify the environmental benefits for each biofuel production pathway, feedstock and location and impact on nutrient cycling and fertilizer requirements.

Global Fertilizer Markets:

Market Situation and Outlook:

- Global fertilizer consumption is seen increasing sharply (+5.0%) in 2006/07, to 164 Mt nutrients while global demand is seen increasing 3.9% in 2007/2008.
- All supply and demand situations will be tight to balance until 2008, due to sustained fertilizer demand. With nitrogen supply growing at a much faster rate than demand in the medium term, a significant urea surplus is likely from 2010. Other nutrient balances will be tight until 2011.



- Impact of gas prices on future Russian and Ukrainian Export to America, Asia, Europe and Africa
- Public policy issues that have the potential to significantly impact on the Australian Fertilizer supply chain partners
- Development in Natural gas demand/supply and international trade up to 2017.
- The Chinese Fertilizer Industry will continue playing a major role as world's largest exporter of nitrogenous fertilizer
- In Phosphate business the Chinese situation still uncertain due to the critical future development of the global P2O5 picture while China will remain a significant importer of potassium chloride.

Global Maritime:

Global Maritime situation during the 2007 weightiness the following:

- Dry bulk shipping freight rates have been reaching unparalleled levels since the beginning of the freight boom in 2003 when seaborne demand growth started to outstrip dry bulk fleet expansion.
- •The Dry bulk Baltic Index has increased six fold since the beginning of 2003 to 10,5 by the end of November 2007.

In the view of the above:

 Freight increasing trend will continue as long as the growth in seaborne trade outstrips the growth in fleet together with increased inefficiencies in fleet utilisation.

 Accelerated new build contracting as a result of high freight earnings and accumulated wealth

At the end of the forum, AFA would like to extend its deep thanks and appreciation to the Arab and international companies, institutions and all the attendants for their precious contributions. Wishing that these three days have shed light on the present and future of fertilizer industry world wide.



Mr. Jarle Hammer

Hammer Maritime Strategies Norway

Dr. Henriette Van Niekerk - Clarksons - UK

Mr. K. Parthasarathi - OMIFCO, Oman

Capt. Ranjan Mookherjee Int'l Tanker Managing- Dubai

Audience:

- Marketing, Trade & Commercial Directors,
- Shipping & Chartering Managers, and
- Terminal / Loading Managers



DAY 3: Session IV:

Shipping of Fertilizers: Market Trends and Outlook

Chairperson: Mr. Jarle Hammer. Shipping Adviser,

Hammer Maritime Strategies-Norway

1- Dry Bulk Shipping for Fertilizers: Market Trends and Outlook Dr. Henriette Van Niekerk. Senior Freight Analyst, Dry Bulk Division Clarksons UK

2- OMIFCO Experience on Ammonia Mr. K. Parthasarathi. Shipping Manager OMIFCO Oman

3- Transportation & Shipping of Fertilizer & Raw Materials









Capt. Ranjan Mookherjee. Operations Manager, Int'l Tanker Management Dubai

CLOSING & RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of rapid changes in world economics, agriculture sector and fertilizer industry, the 14th AFA International forum was convened with more than 650 representatives of regional and international fertilizer companies and institutions.

During the three days presentations of highly esteemed speakers focused on major issues related to world food security, energy and fertilizers industry. Major Outcomes of the 3 days forum: Agriculture Sector :

On International Level:

- · With the current 850 million of hungry people world-wide enhanced agricultural production is required whereby fertilizer use is a coroner stone and producers have to meet this increased demand on fertilizers.
- · The trend of change in diet and the increase in world population, although at a lower rate, will require another substantial increase in world food production.
- · Fertilizer best management practices must be tailored to site- and crop-specific conditions in order to result in:
- An efficient and effective use of plant nutrients
- To provide feed and fiber to an ever growing popu-
- To improve crop quality and food safety
- To sustain environmental quality
- · AFA invite international and regional organizations to coordinate efforts to increase average fertilizer

use in Africa from today's 8 kg/ha to 50 kg/ha by 2015 to increase food production, narrow poverty gab and to achieve Africa Green Revolution.

On Regional Level:

- The continued food gap in the Arab Region as well as the increasing trend in food prices at the international level call for strategic concerted effort to secure sustainable food security in the Arab Region through:
- . Emphasizing the role of food self sufficiency at the country and regional level as a way of mobilization an optimal utilization of the available agricultural resources
- · Enabling environment for encouraging agricultural investment, development of infrastructure, Optimal utilization of irrigated agriculture and strengthening the national agricultural research capabilities to accommodate recent advances in science and technology
- · Develop regional plan of Action to pledge political will and common commitment to achieving food security in the region. The plan of action can be translated into regional projects where the different resource and policies are coordinated and integrated.

Global Fertilizer Policies:

· Fertilizer industry needs to maintain and redouble its efforts to achieve efficient and safe production in order to respond to:















DAY 2 : Session II:

Continue- Global Fertilizer Situation and Outlook

Chairperson: Mr. Luc Maene, Director General- IFA Reporter: Mr. Fahad Aldubayan, GM Urea - SABIC-Saudi Arabia

- 1- Attaining Sustainable Food Security in the Arab Region Strategies & Polices **Prof. Ahmed Geneif,** Ex. Minster of Agric. /Consultant - Sudan
- 2- Fertilizer Situation in South Asia and Future Prospects (Pakistan, India, Sri lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh) Lt Gen. Munir Hafiez, Chief Executive & Managing Director

Fauji Fertilizer Company - Pakistan 3- New Trends in Plant Nutrition Systems Dr. Terry L. Roberts,

Dr. Terry L. Roberts, President IPNI - USA

- 4- Arab Fertilizers: Global Industry Impact Mr.Graham Hoar, Manager, Gas-Based Chemicals & Fertilizers Nexant Chemsystems- UK
- 5- Overview & Prospects of SABIC Fertilizer Industry in A Global Setting *Mr. Fahad Aldubayan*, GM Urea Marketing, Sales & Logistics SABIC - Saudi Arabia
- 6- Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism Mr. Aly Abou-Sabaa, Director, African Development Bank Group











Mr. Oliver HATFIELD,

Director Fertilizers Integer Research - UK 4- Outlook for Export of Mineral Fertilizers from CIS Countries

Mr. Stanislav Chernenko, Project Manager Chem Courier- Ukraine 5- Medium – Term Outlook for Global Fertilizer Demand, Supply and Supply /Demand Balances

Mr. Patrick Heffer, Executive Secretary IFA - France

Arab fertilizers













DAY 1 Session 1:

Global Fertilizer Situation and Outlook

Chairperson: Prof.Ahmed Geneif, Consultant/Ex. Minster of Agriculture (Sudan) Reporter: Dr. Elisio Contini, Director, Ministry of Agriculture-Brazil

- 1- Fertilizer Industry Responses to Global Policy Imperatives
 Mr. Luc Maene,
 Director General, IFA - France
- 2- Sustainable Food Security & its Impact on fertilizer Demand Mr. Huub Loffler, Executive Secretary in the Board of the

plant Sciences Group Wageningen Unviersity-The Netherlands

- 3- Food or Fuel, which Comes First Dr. Elisio Contini, Director Ministry of Agriculture Brazil
- 4- European Fertilizer Policy and its impact on Fertilizer Demand Mr. Esa Härmälä, Director General, EFMA -Belgium
- 5- World Natural Gas Supply / Demand Balance: The Outlook to 2017 Dr. Samir Mahmoud ELKareish, Petroleum Ind. Expert - Technical Affairs Dept. - OAPEC - Kuwait

Session III:

Global Fertilizer Supply and Trade

Chairperson: Mr. David Ford, FIFA Chairman Reporter: Mr. Patrick Heffer, Executive Secretary, IFA

- Australian Fertilizers Industry and its Outlook
 Mr. David Ford,
 Chairman & CEO of Impact Fertilizers
 FIFA Australia
- 2- The Chinese fertilizer Industry & Future Outlook

 Arab fertilizers



Mrs. Frances Wollmer,
Director Fertilizer & Chemicals Consultancy
(FCC) - UK

3- An Assessment of the Global Impact of Biofuels on World NP and K Markets









including the Shamrock Vertical Blender, the Kraus, Smithbuilt and Tower Blender Lines; and used, reconditioned machines, both from the Doyle range and from other suppliers.

Projects undertaken in 2006: include contracts in Morocco, Egypt, Russia, France, Germany, Ireland and The Netherlands.

Verbrugge Terneuzen Terminals b.v. (The Netherlands)

Zwedenweg 1 – Port number 1361 P.O. Box: 5

4530 Terneuzen - www.verbrugge.nl

One of the leading logistic services providers located in the ports of Vlissingen (Flushing) and Terneuzen. Verbrugge Terminals handles a total volume of over 10 million tons per year. Our aim is to be the preferred partner in logistic services in a selective number of product markets with a key focus on customer service and reliability. As one can see in the details of the different companies (link) of Verbrugge Terminals, we mainly focus on bulk products, paper and woodpulp, timber, steel and metals, cars and Roro. We also offer a wide range of key support services, amongst others, short- and deepsea chartering, port agency, cargo agency, liner agency, freight forwarding and customs services.



Yargus Manufacturing, Inc. (USA) www.yargus.com anne@vargus.com

YARGUS Manufacturing, producer of Layco Products, located in Marshall, IL, USA, is a leading supplier of bulk blending and material handling equipment throughout the world. Yargus continually installs a variety of blending systems ranging from a single unit blend system to a high tonnage blending and bagging plant to a 1,200 ton per hour receiving system. Yargus can customize a bulk blending plant to fit your exact blending, bagging and receiving needs.







anticaking for Ammonium Nitrate, CAN, NPK, DAP and Urea are being used in a number of fertilizer industries worldwide.

NEELAM AQUA has developed very effective dust suppressors for granular urea. Another novel innovation of Neelam Aqua is compound for "Solve release of Nitrogen" from Urea. It increases the efficiency of urea many times.

MITRA S K Pvt Ltd - India

Mitra S K Pvt Ltd is a global name in the field of Inspection and Testing of Mineral & Fertilizer through the presence in different strategic locations. A seal of MSK is synonymous with Quality».

OLMI S.p.A. - Italy

OLMI SPA started manufacturing Urea strippers, carbamate condensers in 1987 and over the years has supplied 10 strippers to Snamprogetti process with 5 bimetallic ones to the latest Snamprogetti's Technology. (Heaviest manufactured stripper with 2680 tubes weighing 120 tons).

OLMI SPA started manufacturing Melamine equipment in 1986 and over the years has supplied 9 Hastelloy Reactors and Scrubbers for Melamine Units. Email" sales @OLMI.IT Web site: WWW.OLMI. COM

The Arab Potash Co. - APC - Jordan

APC is a pan Arab joint venture with current annual sales of 400 million dollars. Among its shareholds is Potashcorp of Canada. It is involved in the production of Dead Sea minerals and fertilizers. The annual production is 2.0 million tons of various forms of potash plus table & industrial salts. Potash production began in 1983 and projects are underway to expand the solar evaporation system and thus raise the capacity to 2.5 million tons of product by the year 2008. APC has been successfully marketing its product of the three grades; Standard, Fine and Granular in markets around the globe. APC also produces Industrial Grade product for the chemical industry.

APC produces 150.000MT per year of granular MOP, and its industrial Potash capacity is around 100.000 MT.

Email: sales@arabpotash.com Web site: www. arabpotash.com

European Machine Trading (EMT)-The Netherlands

Email:emt@e-m-t.nl Website: www.e-m-t.nl

Website: www.e-m-t.n

Company Profile:

European Machine Trading is a producer of blending and bagging equipment based in the Netherlands.

A wide range of bagging and blending equipment and associated inline transportation equipment, such as coveyors, for use within the fertilizer industry. Bulk blending equipment lines: include EMT's own Weighcont Blender (20 tph to 200 tph capacity), which works on the principal of Weighing Continuous Blending; the Doyle Equipment product range,









ARESCO ASEC (Egypt)
Eng. Nihad El Gawish, General Manager Engineers
Affairs Dept

E-mail: n.gawish@aresco.com.eg

TECOF1 France "To discover the best quality industrial valves" - France TECOF1 is a French manufacturer of industrial valves. TECOF1 has got the unique technical solution for phosphoric acid: cast iron 30% CHROMI-UM DIAPHRAGM valve weir or straight through type - The valve that lasts LONGER! Email: sales@tecofi.fr Site: www.tecofi.fr

Uhde GmbH - Germany

E-Mail: ammonia.uhde@thyssenkrupp.com urea.uhde@thyssenkrupp.com nitrates.uhde@thyssenkrupp.com

Unde is a company in the Technologies segment of the ThyssenKrupp Group and has a workforce of more than 4,100 employees worldwide. The company>s activities focus on the engineering and construction of chemical and other industrial plants in the following fields: fertilisers; electrolysis; gas technologies; oil, coal and residue gasification; refining technologies; organic intermediates, polymers and synthetic fibres; and also coke plant and high-pressure technologies.

Uhde is a leading supplier of fertiliser production technologies and complete fertiliser plants, and

has outstanding experience in the Middle East and North Africa.

Sud-Chemie AG - Germany
Email: fredi kalt@sud-chemie.com

Web site: www.sued-chemie.com

Company Profile:

With more than 60 manufacturing and marketing companies the SUD-CHEMIE Group is represented in almost every region of the globe. The SUD-CHEMIE Group companies hold a leading position in markets around the world offering a wide range of catalysts for the chemical, petrochemical and

RS Trading GmbH (Germany)
Email: info@rs-trading-gmbh.com
www.rs-trading-gmbh.com

and for environmental technology.

Company profile:

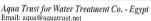
RS- Fertilizer Blending and Handling equipment.

fertilizer industries, for refineries, the food industry

Neelam Aqua & Specialty Chem. (P) Ltd. - India

NEELAM AQUA & SPECIALITY CHEM is a 27 year old company in the field of fertilizer Anticaking and specialty Chemicals for the fertilizer industry. It has very good R & D lab to solve the problems related to the fertilizer industries. The specialized





Web site: www.aquatrust.netfirms.com

The company activities:

- Solutions of all the problems related to the water industries.
- Design and tailor made water treatment programs with unlimited possibilities by using a completely new reliable types of chemicals to prevent corrosion / scaling/ foulling.
- Aqua Trust applies a uniquely adaptable on stream cooling water systems cleaning to remove deposit and scales within 48 hours, from the entire systems without the need of shut-down and offstream boiler cleaning.
- Follow-up of the treatment program at the customer site.
- Advanced analysis and measurements carried out in Aqua Trust R and D labs and Science Center for Detection & Remediation of Environmental Hazards (SCDREH) Azhar University, through the mutual protocol of cooperation between SC-DREH and Aqua Trust.
- Training and seminars- Aqua Trust participates and co-ordinates the Aqua Tec and Egyptian society of corrosion of metals annual conferences, as well as holding seminars at customers- site for water treatment technologies.

Ibramar Shipping Co. Email: cairo@ibramar.com.eg

Company Profile:

Ship Agents - Spareparts clearance - Bunker & luboil supply - Yacht services - Kraftmar container line agents - Crew change - Stevedoring - Storage and warehousing services - Land transportation - Customs clearance - Airfreight - Seafreight - Shipping - Chartering - Dry cargo etc..





The Egyptian Salts & Minerals Co. in Fayoum EMISAL - Egypt

EMISAL was established in 1984 under the Egyptian Investment Law no. 43 for the year 1974. The company capital is L.E. 76.25 million shared between the National Bank of Egypt, the Bank of Alexandria, the National Investment Bank, the Chemical Industries Company (EHC), the Egyptian Re-Insurance Company, the Industrial Development Bank and the Services Fund of the Fayoum Governorate.

SPREA MISR - - Egypt

SPREA MISR a leading chemicals and plastics manufacture company and was focusing from the first day on producing a high quality product according to strict quality control procedures, which are being undertaken in our industrial complex located in the biggest industrial city in Egypt (10th of Ramadan city) about 63 km east north of Cairo. Sprea Misr facilities include 5 major factories to produce the following products:

Aqueous formaldehyde solution – urea formaldehyde concentrate – urea formaldehyde liquid glue – urea formaldehyde powder resin – Melamine formaldehyde powder resin – urea moulding compound – melamine moulding compound – phenolic moulding compound.













Asia & Africa.

- Yearly turnover US\$ 100 million Phase II:

Production started on 3rd quarter of 2006.

Helwan Fertilizers Co. Free Zone - Egypt

E-mail: hfc01@hfcegypt.com The plant name plate capacity is:

2000 m.t.p.d. Granular Urea and

1200 m.t.p.d. Anhydrous ammonia. Production started on 09.03,2007.

The National Company for Mining and Ouarries « El Wataneya « - Egypt

«El Wataneya « company working in the field of mining various grades of phosphate rock and marketing it for the local and international markets so that we export to different Asian and European countries. We have different mines working in between the license of usage, search and the company owning a variety of equipments and machinery that help in the processes of mining, preparation and concentration of the various types of mined raw materials.

We are now finalizing the legal licenses to implement a new factory for Al Wataneya to manufacture various types of phosphate fertilizers in Aswan governorate. We are offering the preparation of various feasibility studies in the starting of some important mining projects related to the company such as mining and concentration of ilmenite, iron, kaolin and quartz (throughout the four group smelters in Hamrawien area).

Banque Misr - Egypt
Fax: +20-2 37485462
Email: hfayek@banquemisr.com.eg
General Manager of Credit Sector & Member of Executive Committee: Mrs. Hala Fayek
Banque profile: Financing the projects of fertilizers.

AEA Exhibition



Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) - Bahrain

GPIC was established in December 1979 as a joint venture for the manufacture of fertilizers and petro-chemicals. The joint venture is equally owned by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), and Petrochemical Industries Company (PIC). Kuwait.

GPIC uses Bahrain natural gas as a feedstock for the production of 400,000 tones per annum Ammonia, 600,000 tones per annum of Granular Urea, and 400,000 tones per annum of Methanol. In addition to the production plants, GPIC Complex which is located in Sitra on a reclaimed area of 60 hectares comprises utilities plants, maintenance workshops, offices, stores, laboratories and operates a dedicated urea export terminal.

NEELAM America Quimica Ltda - (Brazil)

Email: avdhesh@neelamamerica.com Fax: +55-5132460891

izer producers namely:-

Abu Qir Fertilizer Co. - AFC - Egypt AFC is the biggest nitrogen fertilizers producer in Egypt (with about 70% local market shares). AFC is a main shareholder of two new Egyptian fertil-

Alexandria Fertilizer Co. (Alexfert) 20% share.
 Helwan Fertilizers Co. 17% share.

APC diversify its product mix to satisfy customer needs. That was why AFC launched during the past 2 years two new units within its premises in Abu Qir, Alexandria. The first is for the production of Bulk Blended fertilizers (NPK) with a yearly capacity of 200 thousands MTS & it started production in Jan. 2006. As for the second unit it is for the production of UAN (Urea Ammonium Nitrate solution) with a yearly capacity of 300 thousands MTS & it started production in Oct. 2006.



Abu Zaabal Fertilizer & Chemical Co. - AZFC - Egypt

AZFC is one of the two manufacturers of SSP (Powder & Granulated) fertilizer and the sole manufacturer of TSP (Granulated) & Phosphoric Acid in Egypt. In addition to producing Sulfuric Acid. AZFC is one of the oldest Egyptian Industrial companies; it was established in 1974 and nationalized in 1961 & was working under the umbrella of the Chemical Holding Company. In 2002 has been privatized.

Egyptian Fertilizer Company - EFC EFC is a Private sector

Web site: www.efcsae.com

Activities

Production and marketing of all sorts of chemical fertilizers and derivatives.

Phase I:

- * Production started on Sept. 2000
- * Yearly production capacities: -
 - 635,000 MT Granular Urea fertilizers
 400,000 MT Liquid Ammonia

Marketing:

 As export oriented company, EFC distributes its urea product all over the world, USA, Canada, Europe, For supporting and backing AFA activities, AFA extends its deen appreciation to H.E. Dr. Ahmed Guwalv.(1) Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity.

In recognition of its fruitful efforts to fulfill AFA goals during his chairmanship of AFA Board of Directors, Arab Fertilizer Association honored during the inauguration session. Dr Nizar Fallouh. (2)

AF A honored Dr. Mohamed Abdel Rahman Al-Terkait. (3) who was member in AF A Board of Directors representing AFA Kuwaiti member companies.

AFA extends deep appreciation to Chairmen of AFA Egyptian member companies for supporting and backing AFA activities in general and 14th AFA Intl. Fertilizers Forum in particular and they are as follows:

(4) Eng. Mohamed A. EI-Mouzi

Chairman & MD, Chemical Industries Holding Co.

(5) Mr. Yehya Kotb

Chairman & MD, Egyptian Financial & Industrial Co. (EFIC)

(6) Eng. Ali M. Ghoneim

Chairman & MD. Delta Fertilizer Co.

(7) Mr. Mohamed Abdallah

Chairman & MD, Abu Oir Fertilizer Co. (AFC) (8) Eng. Mostafa Kamel.

General Manager Egyptian Fertilizer Co. (EFC). (9) Eng. Osma EI-Ganainy

Chairman & MD, Alexandria Fertilizer Co. (10) Eng. Mohamed A. EI-Danaf

Chairman & MD, Helwan Fertilizer Co.

(11) Eng. Yehva Mashalv

Chairman & MD, Egyptian Chemical Industries Co. (KIMA) (12) Dr. Sherif EI-Gabaly

Chairman & MD, Abu Zaabal Fertilizer & Chemical Co. (13)Eng. Majed Yassin

Chairman & MD, Agua Trust for Water Treatment Co. (14) Eng. Nagah Farghaly,

Chairman & MD - EI Nasr Mining Company

Arab Fertilizer Association honored during the inauguration session Eng. Mostafa Kamel, (15) Chairman of AFA Technical Committee during 2006-2007 and Eng. Faisal Doudin, (16) Chairman of AFA Economic Committee for the same period.



































Arab fertilizers



Dr. Ali Masmoudi wins 2007 AFA Award

Arab Fetilizer Association (AFA) extends its warmest congratulations to *Dr. Ali Masmoudi* from Biskra University (Algeria) the recipient of 2007 AFA Award. Dr. Masmoudi was nvited and honored in the opening ceremony of the 14th AFA Int'l. Annual Fertilizers Forum.

Dr. Ali Masmoudi is a Teacher Searcher - Agronomy Pedology and his domain of research: pedology, fertilization, irrigation and salinity of water and soils. Dr. Masmoudi is the President of scientific committee of department of agronomy at Biskra University (Algeria). He is a member of research project team of ASCAD with North Africa countries on use of saline water in agriculture 2001 - 2005. He is the Head of research project of Ministry of Superior Education in Algeria on rise of water and salinization of soils in oasis of Ziban 2006 - 2008.

The winning research submitted by Dr. Masmoudi is entitled: "Experimental Study on the Efficiency of Phosphate Rock Compared to the TSP in the Fertilization of SAHARAN Soil"

Within the framework of the intensification of research on the direct use of phosphate rock in agriculture in order to be able to arrive at a better exploitation of this product as fertilizer. We fixed

as objective in this work to study the effectiveness of the RP in the phosphate fertilization of irrigated Saharan soil and the conditions of its use in Saharan agriculture in comparison with the TSP. For this purpose we adopted trials in field and others in pots of vegetation with various amounts of RP and TSP, which are carried out with crop of barley or without plant and in presence or absence of the organic matter.

Results obtained through the studied parameters that bound to the soil or the plant such as: assimilable phosphorus, total phosphorus, fractionation of phosphorus, content of the plant of P2O5, grain yield, and weight of 1000 grains, showed that: the TSP thanks to its high solubility has a fast action and gives the best results in short-term (tillering stage).

While the action of RP is slow and modest at this stage, but it in the long term becomes very positive especially in the presence of the organic matter what returns very near the effects of two manures. The organic matter improved the effect of the two phosphate fertilizers in particular the RP. Certain factors intervening such as the rhizosphere, the hydrous mode and the micro-organisms strongly supported the effectiveness of the RP by a remarkable effect on its solubility following a favorable moisture and released acid substances.

AFA Secretary General added that the development of Arab agricultural sector is considered a must, as Arab food security present and future are so much related to agriculture future according to an Arab integrated agricultural concept, bearing in mind that the region is an integrated economic unit. Concerning the available agricultural resources in the region, they are represented in agricultural lands and rain quantities, which prepare the region to provide food needs. Arable lands are estimated by 198 million hectare, 69 million hectare of which are landed. As for the rainfall average in the Arab region, it is estimated by 2285 billion

meter square annually, and the underground fresh water reserve is estimated by 7734 billion meter square while the total water resources used in agriculture reach about 169 billion meter square. Therefore Dr. Ashkar said the abovementioned requires exerting concerted efforts and setting water and extension policies capable of maintaining and making use of available water amounts. Besides, employing these policies practically to increase agricultural lands, maximize the utilization of the available lands and using different fertilizers to raise the agricultural returns horizontally and vertically, thus, leading to tangible economic growth and development. In fact, there are some determinants that obstruct the development of regional agricultural sector, important of which:

 Insufficient attracting legislations in the agricultural field: investment attracting legislations in agriculture field are below the ambitions of investors and in need for development, especially in countries of huge areas and good water resources, at the top of which Sudan and Egypt.

Poor agricultural technologies usage: such is manifested via cereals productivity in the Arab region, reaching 1.7 Ton/Hectare against 5.6 Ton/Hectare in the United States.

 Poor infrastructure: (for example roads, transportation, storage, banking system ...etc.) directly and adversely reflected on agricultural and marketing systems.

4. Limited production added value: most of the agricultural products are considered major raw materials supporting the agricultural manufacturing chain or being used in transformational food industries or other transformational industries such as bio-fuels, which represent a great challenge facing developing countries endangering food security.

The following question strongly arises in this regard: Food or Fuel ... Which comes first?

Recently, bio-fuels came into sight as a promising energy source integrating with the already available energy sources, and will play an increasing role in the international energy arena, during the coming phase expected to fulfill 20% of the international demand volume on energy by 2030, reaching about 36 MT while it represents around 8MT for the time being.



In the light of the international direction, towards increasing bio-fuels production, it is expected that demand on N.P.K. will increase with an amount exceeding 4% of the existing international demand, to reach:

-171 M/T during 2007-2008

176 M/T during 2008-2009
 195-205 M/T by 2016

That is to say reaching an increase of 40% in comparison with current demand rates. Such is a result of the international direction to produce more and more agricultural crops required for food and used in bio-fuel production. Consequently, the previously mentioned will naturally lead to the emergence of extra productive energies to face the annually growing demand and will encourage the countries with required raw materials and feed stock to push forward in the said direction.

Thus, the International Conference is convened in the shed of specific circumstances of international control and directions related to food security promotion via infrastructure investment that serves agricultural sector. In addition, there are efforts exerted to raise the awareness on mineral fertilizers usage- inevitably necessary to increase agricultural productivity of grown lands-and extract high yield strains in order to be in line with the international direction and achieve agricultural production and food abundance.

On the level of supporting green revolution in Africa, AFA is completely aware of African market importance, thus, attended and fostered Africa Summit, held in Nigeria in 2006, and adopted such a significant summit recommendations, which raised the slogan of Africa Green Revolution coinciding with the efforts of all concerned international organizations. AFA was further keen to follow up the summit proceedings and participate in meetings and gatherings, to set a practical mechanism in order to achieve the referred to goal and increase countries capability for agriculture sector sustainable development. Bearing in mind, when doing so, the African market strategic and geographic dimension in Arab fertilizer industry and trade.

Dr. Ashkar:

The Food Provision is One of the Human Rights that Should Be Provided Without Exclusion or Discrimination,



H.E. Dr. Shafik
Ashkar, AFA Secretary General started his
speech by extending his
thanks to the Arab Republic
of Egypt Government for continuously foxtering AFA activities
and proceedings held on the cherished
land of Egypt, the matter that is clearly
reflected on the great attendance of parties
interested in fertilizer industry and trade from
allover the world.

Dr. Ashkar pointed in his speech that the gathering in the 14th International AFA Conference, in the shed of the current world economic transformations, reflects our concern and keenness to face many challenges. Challenges that affect food security and energy provision required for the achievement of sustainable growth in all sectors, at the top of which fertilizer industry sector that is deeply related to international food industry and security. He added that the food provision is one of the human rights that should be provided without exclusion or discrimination. Therefore, the non-fulfillment of the said right is considered a serious violation for human dignity principles. Hunger and poverty of nearly 854 million people, on the world level, despite of food surplus, is a form of negligence with respect to all humanity. Hunger is not an inevitable destiny. It could be combated via developed wise policies and sincere and effective cooperation with developing countries

governments, which are expected to put food security as one of the major economic and social development priorities.

Dr. Ashkar mentioned that on the regional level, the achievement of Arab food security broad concept is a strategic goal and goes in line with the international exerted efforts, heading to reducing hungry people, in the world, to half by the year 2015. This concept is represented in providing essential food goods, enabling Arab citizens to receive such goods with acceptable prices and taking in consideration food quality and safety through the development of regional agricultural potentials and the integration of material and human resources.

The following table pinpoints Arab food security reality and the self sufficiency rates of essential goods, clearly and bluntly indicates that there is a lots of good planning to be done to narrow the gab.

Goods	Self Sufficiency %
Cereals	56
Red Meat	87
White Meat	75
Dairy Products	70
Edible oils	31
Sugar	35



Eng. Mouzi

ealls for Coordinating and Planning Tibe Es₂ lishment of Common Profects Rela Remilizer Trade & Industry To meet pected Demand during the Coming Decad



H.E. Eng. Mohamed Adel El-Mouzi, Egyptian fertilizer industry representative in AFA and the Chairman & Managing Director of the Holding Company for Chemical Industries, delivered an speech in the opening ceremony of the International Forum - which is being held annually since 1995 in Egypt, became one of the most important events on the international fertilizer agenda and occupied a distinguished status on the international level, hence, people working in fertilizer industry and trade are always keen to attend such a Conference reaching more than 600 participants from allover the world. Eng. El-Mouzi highlighted in his speech the distinguished status reached by Arab fertilizer industry, on the regional and international levels, through its state-of-the-art production capacity and trained human cadres, which are the bases for the promotion of such an industry. H.E. Mr. El-Mouzi also underscored in his speech the many economic changes witnessed, now, by the world in addition to the big countries direction - such as USA, Europe, Japan, Australia and Brazil - toward diversifying alternative energy sources as a result of the unprecedented rise in oil prices exceeding \$100 per barrel. These countries are heading to produce bio-fuel for example ethanol and bio-diesel from the different agricultural products for instance maize, sugar and plant oils. Therefore, such efforts were reflected on the increase in the expected fertilizers> demand, the matter shown in the unprecedented rise in the prices of the different fertilizer materials and products. So, it requires coordination and planning for the establishment of common projects in the field of fertilizer trade and industry to meet the said expected demand during the coming decades in a way maximizing the returns and organizing competition in expected markets importing fertilizers from the Arab region.

El-Mouzi further added that gathering in the International Conference opening ceremony reflects a general desire to develop such an important strategic industry for being the indispensable main entrance to the agriculture sector. It is worth mentioning that the role of fertilizer industry will maximize in future, as it contributed with more than 50% in increasing agricultural productivity during the last decades. This role will continue, in the light of the current transformation to bio-fuel production in addition to the major direction to contribute in bridging the current food gap and achieving the antic- i-

pated food security for the Arab region and the world in Moreover, H.E. tackled fertilizer industry in Egypt, which is witnessing huge development via the established projects, during the last five year, besides the under-establishment and planned to be established projects,

during the coming five years.

eneral.

Egypt production exceeded, during 2007, 3 million tons of ammonia, 3.7 million tons of urea, 1 million ton of ammonium nitrates, 2 million tons of phosphate rocks and 1.5 million tons of super uni-phosphate together with other amounts of super tri-phosphate, phosphoric acid and ammonium sulfate. Moreover, by completing the under-implementation and under-study projects the production capacities will increase with reference to ammonia, urea, super phosphate fertilizer and phosphoric acid in Egypt during the coming eight years.



Eng. Al-Sowaidi

eally upon such an industry masters to concert more efforts on the Arab & international levels to foster the economy and enhance international food



ALE. Khalifa Al-Sowaidi. AFA Chairman deliverd a welcome speech in the Forum Opening in which he extended his thanks to Arab Republic of Egypt sponsoring to such an international event reflects the Conference importance regionally and internationally and highlights the internationally distinguished status occupied by Arab fertilizer industry and trade. It also pinpoints the fertilizer exports advanced position in international markets.

Eng. Al-Sowaidi declared that AFA during a 32-year track started in 1975, has been setting different mechanisms and programs according to the developments and challenges facing fertilizer industry and trade, which are translated in the Association annual plan. AFA takes in consideration all international changes touching on the required needs to enhance Arab fertilizer industry and consults experts and member companies aiming at raising efficiency, improving performance, identifying all new developments in fertilizer industry, providing information and data and exchanging experiences between members.

AFA Chairman added that AFA adopts a strategy and vision depending mainly on the necessity of activating the Association role based on the status acquired regionally and internationally and in line with the international efforts. Such efforts head to developing countries sustainable development and capabilities enhancement in order to cope with international developments and pressures, namely, the increase in energy prices and switching to alternative energy production, such as bio-fuels, via employing agricultural products (wheat, corn, sugar, vegetable oil) to produce ethanol and bio-diesel. All these efforts are reflected on agricultural development, thus, achieving the required food security through the following: 1. Increasing the extension and awareness activities

concerning the best usage of mineral fertilizers different forms and components (micro and macro) in complete balance, during the different phases of plants growth. The former activities have huge return on agricultural productivity integrated with the efforts exerted by concerned international and regional organizations, associations and research cen-

2. Maintaining and protecting environment in all phases of extraction, production and usage to serve the concept of sustainable industrial development.

3. Paying due concern to sustainable human development through the different kinds of information presented in conferences, seminars and specialized workshops, in which experiences are exchanged. Our Conference, today, is a clear manifestation of the said concept.

4. Strengthening the direct relationship with the end beneficiary (farmer) in the Arab region.

5. Entrenching work with concerned Arab and international organizations to achieve such a goal, at the top of which FAO, IFA, IFDC, IPI, IMPHOS, AOAD and IPNI aiming at interacting with international efforts targeting food security achievement on the Arab and international levels.

6. Encouraging applied scientific research via AFA \$ 5000 annual award given to the best applied research, since 2003, in the field of fertilizer usage. environment protection, fertilizer specifications and production technology improvement heading to reducing fertilizers final cost. The 2007 award winner will be declared during the ceremony.

7. Providing another annual award for the best applied work in the field of safety, health and environment in the Arab factories, as of 2008.

8. Boosting inter-industrial integration among member states working in such an industry reaching the establishment of an integrated industrial base and raising the level of commercial exchange of fertilizer products and inputs.

9. Seeking industrial technology transfer through establishing specialized centers in order to supply Arab markets with trained efficiencies to cope with the latest developments.

Increasing fertilizer production through different projects to fulfill the market needs and provide food security.

At the end, AFA Chairman calls upon such an industry masters to concert more efforts on the Arab and international levels to foster the economy and enhance international food security.

Dr. Guwaly:

Greater Arab Free Trade Zone is the largest Economic Accomplishment Achieved by Arabs in the Modern Age

His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Guwaly, Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, inaugurated the 14th AFA International Forum with a speech, in which he expressed his happiness of the honored gathering and the distinguished elite of fertilizer industry concerned parties from Arab countries and other countries from allover the world. They all meet in such an International Conference organized by one of the most important Arab associations, working in the scope of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, which honors its activities, glorifies its achievements and support its track. The Conference is convened early 2008, a year in which positive indicators appear raising hopes of being the Arab Economy Year, thus, wishes prevail of accomplishing true achievements heading to Arab economic integration and bearing all good to Arab countries. With reference to the former indicators, the Arab political discourse reflects a more positive Arab situation concerning the economic issue and entrenching the common economic interests. To elaborate, all Arab leaders emphasize, in each and every occasion, on the importance of rapidly establishing the common Arab market and Arab economic blocs, for being the only way to achieve the comprehensive development of all Arab countries and to face the internal and external problems and challenges from which Arab countries economies suffer, at the top of which the problems of poverty, unemployment, food security, development rates drop and per capita income decrease. His Excellency Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity mentioned that the positive indicators further include economic reform measures applied in most of the Arab countries, heading to free market policy, opening to international economy and following policies and taking procedures that encourage local, Arab and international investment, thus, making the Arab atmosphere more attractive to investment, after being, for a long time, repelling to investment. Moreover, the most important indicator of all is completing the stages of exchanging goods full liberation between Arab countries via starting the implementation of the greater free trade zone, which includes, until now, 17 Arab countries agreeing upon eliminating all customs and non-customs barriers, before the commercial exchange between them, starting from early 2008.

H.E. Dr. Guwaly clarified that the greater Arab free trade zone represents the largest economic achievement accomplished by the Arabs in the modern age and the actual and tangible step in the way of Arab economic integration and economic unity. Therefore, all parties look forward to the commitment of all Arab countries to implement such an agreement to achieve an inter-Arab trade boom through one market comprising 300 million consumers. Dr. Guwaly added that they hope, in a short time, to con-



clude a similar agreement to liberalize trade in services between the Arab countries: it is noteworthy that the Economic Council of the Arab League has taken good steps in such a direction. However, he further asserted that what has been accomplished in the scope of the greater Arab free trade zone is not the final stage but the starting point to move forward to following stages that should be completed. In addition, the practical implementation of the full exemption for the inter-good exchange will for sure lead to some problems and face some obstacles that should be strenuously handled. Other necessary steps should be also taken at the top of which agreeing on detailed origin rules for industrial goods, adopting a number of facilitations in the field of transportation and assisting the less developed Arab countries in joining the said agreement. In relation to the Council of Arab Economic Unity role

in the Arab economic work track, Dr. Guwaly pinpointed that the Council has set a strategy for the Arab economy integration for the coming two decades (2020). In accordance with the former strategy and starting from 2008, a custom union was formed between the Arab countries on several stages that will extend till 2015, as the custom duties are to be unified in the countries that will agree to join such a union. During 2015-2020, which is the common market stage, more coordination will take place between Arab policies including financial and monetary policy and the establishment of an Arab investment zone, technological zone and citizenship zone. In 2020, policies are to be united especially the monetary and financial policy, a central bank is to be established and an Arab united currency is to be issued, which is a phase known as economic unity phase. HE also mentioned the accumulative work, that is to say building on the existing achievements to resume the march, ignoring the emotional side and concentrating on the achievement of common interests. Hence, in such a context the actual reform entry in the Arab countries is the economy and the economic reform is the one that should be called and worked for, as it will lead to the comprehensive reform. Dr. Guwaly further called for convening an Arab economic summit tackling only the economic issues and the necessity of agreeing on a clear Arab economic strategy, which is not affected by the political crisis.







AFA Board council members, VIPs & delegates during the opening session



14^m AM Int'l. Annual Ferilizers Forum & Exhibition

5 - 7 February 2008 - Cairo Marriott Hotel

In the light of such changes, the 14th AFA International Annual Fertilizers Forum is held under the title «Fertilizer March — Where to?" Food / Biofuel - Which comes first?» The Conference is convened to cope with the referred to changes and reflects the keenness of people working in fertilizer industry on facing the positive and negative impacts of these challenges on food security and providing required energy for sustainable development together with fertilizer industry to develop all forms of agriculture. The attendance of 605 participants in the

Forum, from 50 countries, reflects AFA efforts to make the event more comprehensive in order to be one of the most important specialized economic events, on the international level. Thus, Arab and international associations, companies, institutions and organizations working in fertilizer and agriculture industry, trade and transportation fields besides experts from regional and international universities and research centers are all eager to attend the Forum.

Fertilizers Industry: Technology Development & Environmental Protection

Arab Fertilizer Association is pleased to announce that the 21st AFA International Fertilizers Technical Conference will take place in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia during the period: November 10 – 12, 2008 in association with the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC).

This Conference organized by AFA is specifically designed for representatives of fertilizer companies interested in the latest developments and driving issues in the fertilizer industry with regard to production technology, health, safety and environment (HSE) and related subjects.

It worth saying that this conference is the largest fertilizer technical conference normally held in the Middle- East where you can meet all producers, traders and interested parties in fertilizer industry from all over the world.

Program and Topics:

The Conference will cover the following tracks: Track 1: Best Available Technology:

- BAT for production of: Nitrogenous, Phosphatic, Potassic and intermediate fertilizer
- · New Development in Fertilizers Industry
- Chemicals & Catalysts

Track 2: Operations and Equipment:

- · Maintenance troubleshooting and problem solving.
- Materials Selection and Upgrading
- Improvements in packaging, materials handling, and distribution systems.
- Control Systems
- · Case Studies

Track3: Fertilizers Industry and Environment

- Available Techniques for Pollution Prevention and Control for Fertilizer Production
- · Health, Safety and Environment (HSE)
- · Water Conservation
- Technology Prospects for Increased Energy Efficiency
- Raw materials and energy consumption auditing (field measuring).
- · Quality assurance methods and programs.
- Case Studies

The conference programme and new confirmed speakers will be regularly updated

on the conference website: www.afa.com.eg

Conference Exhibition

Organized by Arab Fertilizer Association (AFA): November 10 – 12, 2008 Venue: Pre-Function Area - Jeddah Hilton Hotel, Saudi Arabia

AFA Exhibition offers an unrivalled forum for companies to present their latest products, services or technology to potential customers and to reinforce relationships with existing clients.

Advertising Brochure

A Colored advertising brochure size A4 normally distributed to all delegates and VIP guests during the conference with very special rates.

Important

Delegate needs entry visa to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to attend the Conference should provide afa with details and a good copy of passport to allow SABIC to act accordingly:

- · Passport should be valid for six months.
- Applied should not be later than 20/9/2008.

Look for registration maerials in your mailbox and on AFA's web site: www.afa.com.eg





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AFA International Fertilities Technique Conference & Exhibition

November 10 12, 2008 Jeddah Hilton Hotel, Saudi Arabia In keeping with its company motto Engineeting with ideas, Uhde delivers innovative solutions for each specific task in the fertiliser industry, be it for the production of ammonia, nitric acid, urea or various other fertilisers.

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44-Jubol, Studi Arabia - 3,300 mlpd of ammonia, 3,250 mlpd of urea



Next generation plant, available today - 4,250 mtpd ammontal

With regard to urea granulation the ThyssenKrupp subsidiary Uhde Fertilizer Technology B.V. now owns the licence for the renowned Yara Fluid Bed Urea Granulation and offers this technology to the worldwide fertiliser market.

Complemented by the urea synthesis technology of Stamicarbon B.V., Uhde is now able to provide single-train fertiliser complexes of up to 4,250 mtpd of ammonia und 5,000 mtpd of urea.

ACHEMIA 2009

Frankfurt a.M., May 11 - 15, 2009, Hall 9.1, Stand H33 - J40

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Arab Fertilizers

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The Journal is providing the chance for publishing adverts for the companies involved in manufacturing and trade of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs. The arrangements for that should be discussed with the ioturnal's management.

The articles and all material contains herein do not necessarily represent the view of AFA unless the opposit clearly mentioned.

The contributions of researchers, students, and experts in the field fertilizer industry and trade are highly welcomed for free publication provided that they have not been published before. The General Secretariat is not obliged to return the articles which are not published.

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Issue Report 14th AFA 100°1. Annual Fertilizers Forma & Exhibition

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Lotty palm tree on the road to Arab integration

Mr. Fahad Saad Al-Sheaibi
Vice President- Fertilizers
SABIC - Saudi Arabia

Palm trees in Arab countries and around the world are vulnerable and appear to be dying more rapidly than in previous years because palm red weevil. In Spain alone, almost ten million Euros are spent annually to combat the problem although only a few palm trees are infected. In Saudi Arabia about 32,000 palm trees were destroyed in 2006 at least 1,300 palm trees were destroyed every year in Bahrain. Figures vary from one Arab country to another. Such grave threat posed by the red palm weevil requires collaboration among Arab countries to combat widesnread deaths of palm trees.



The Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), in coordination with the Arab Fertilizer Association, held a two-day workshop titled 'Risks of Red Palm Weevil' on March 25 and 26, at SABIC headquarters in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The workshop addressed several subjects, the most important of which was identifying the problems that caused the spread of the red palm weevil in the Arab region. It also reviewed techniques adopted by the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development to fight the scourge and studied the results of field applications.

It is not surprising that this Arab company bypassed the barriers of times and crossed the borders in a record period to be one of the world's top ten petrochemical companies and the largest non-oil manufacturing company in the Middle East.

SABIC is a driver of Arab economic integration through the extensive portfolio of products that includes petrochemicals, fertilizers, steel, as a basis for the development of agricultural, industrial and construction sectors. It owns three major industrial companies which produce urea, ammonia and compound and liquid phosphate fertilizers with annual capacity exceeding eight million tons. It gives preference to Arab agricultural projects and offers products backed by the highest technical services that optimize the use of each fertilizer depending on the nature of the climate, soil and crop, leading to higher levels of productivity and a growing contribution to food and clothing security.

SABIC adopts the SABIC2020 giant strategic project with the aim to become the preferred world leader in chemicals and reach an annual production capacity of 130 million tons compared with the existing 55 million tons annual capacity. SABIC plans to expand in specialty products that achieve highest value-addition to users and provide for new breakthrough prospects for the productive sectors, and create more areas to revive the economic unity within the Arab region.

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- 1998 · LDP reformer catalyst shape (ReforMax®)
 - » high activity, extremely low pressure drop
- 2000 High Copper surface area methanol synthesis catalyst (MEGAMAX®)
 - » improved activity and longer life, used in all Lurgi Mega Methanol® plants
- 2003 · Wustite based ammonia synthesis catalyst (AmoMax® 10)
 - » improved low temperature and low pressure activity
- · Advanced manufacturing technique for LTS catalyst (ShiftMax® 230 & 240) 2005
 - » higher activity and higher stability
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January - April 2008

Focus on:

•14th AFA International Annual Fertilizer Forum & Exhibition

5-7 February 2008, Cairo/Egypt

· The Red Palm Weevil Seminar 25-26 March 2008, SABIC - Rivadh - Saudi Arabia

Editorial: SABIC Vice-President - Fertilizers

•21st Int'l.Tech. Fertilizers Conference 10-12 November 2008, Jeddah Hilton - Saudi Arabia